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WASHINGTON.

PREPARING THE ANNUAL REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

THE DEBT OF THE DISTRICT—EFFECT OF THE NEW CANON AGAINST RITUALISM—THE DEFENSE OF THE ALLEGED SAFE CONSPIRATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The reports of the heads of the Executive Departments are either in course of preparation or the materials, consisting of reports of subordinate officers and tables of various kinds, are accumulating. The reports will be, for the most part, of no more than ordinary interest, since nothing more than the current routine work of the year has to be treated. As the approaching session of Congress is to be very short, very little legislation beyond the passage of the necessary appropriation bills will be asked by the departments. Neither will the reports have much political significance. The volumes of diplomatic correspondence will, as last year, be printed confidentially by the State Department, and sent to Congress in print, instead of in manuscript, as formerly. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract more interest than will any other. The Secretary is now preparing it, and there is much reason to expect a document that will claim the attention of the country. It will be carefully withheld from publicity till it is submitted to Congress. It will, of course, give a history of the refunding operations during the year, and will point out the way in which legislation may facilitate this business in the future. It is also pretty sure to treat of some much needed reforms in the organization of the department.

THE DISTRICT DEBT.

The First and Second Controllers of the Treasury, who were constituted a Board of Audit for the settlement of the debt of the District of Columbia, will have their report ready to be submitted to Congress by the President at the opening of the session. This Board of Audit were directed, as a part of their duty, to examine and audit for settlement all the unfunded or floating debt of the District, of all classes, and also to prepare a tabular statement of all the funded debt of the District, and of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, of every kind or character whatsoever. The report of this board was expected to show exactly the amount of indebtedness for which the District of Columbia is liable, but it seems that through a failure of the law to cover all the classes of liabilities the board will not, in the statement which the law requires, be able to include every valid claim against the District. In the first place, there are some claims which were not presented to the board within the ninety days provided by law, and while their legality is not thereby affected, they cannot be audited by the board. There is also the old debt of Georgetown, Washington, and the county, which does not come before the board, and the work done since the adjournment of Congress by the District Commission in completing old contracts for which certificates have been issued is not to enter into the account, but the amounts which the report will not cover will be either of classes definitely known or else quite small, so that substantially what Congress intended will have been accomplished, and the liabilities of the District will have been nearly accurately determined. The Committee of Investigation, in its report to the two Houses of Congress last Spring, from the evidence it had before it, stated that the debt amounted to about $22,000,000. The Board of Audit has found that this estimate of the committee was certainly large enough to cover all the liabilities, and that the debt is not in excess of $22,000,000, including all classes of claims. This will be regarded as a favorable exhibit for the District, since it has been frequently asserted that the debt would reach the sum of $30,000,000, and that the examination by this board would reveal frauds which had been previously concealed. That both these assertions are unfounded will be pleasant information to Congress and to the tax-payers of the District.

THE CANON AGAINST RITUALISM.

The new canon aimed at Ritualism, adopted by the Episcopal Convention, has had a noticeable effect in St. John's Church in this city, where Ritualistic tendencies have been for some time developing, and the singing of the Creed, which had been practised, was this morning discontinued.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

The defense offered by the counsel for the persons on trial for the safe burglary conspiracy is exceedingly ingenious and plausible, and it seems probable that the weight of nearly all the testimony introduced by the prosecution to corroborate the statements of the witnesses Hayes and Zirruth will be greatly broken. If their testimony is left to stand alone before the jury, of course the case must fall. The character of the rebutting testimony on the part of the Government is not divulged, but it is generally conceded that the jury will probably not agree upon a verdict.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BLACK HILL COUNTRY.

A scientific report received by the War Department shows that the Black Hills country is admirably adapted for settlement. It abounds in timber, grass, flowing streams, and springs. The soil is of wonderful fertility. No coal has been found, but iron, gypsum, and traces of plumbago and indications of gold in the soil near Harvey's Peak, as well as in quartz beds in considerable quantities.

CONTEMPLATED NAVAL CHANGES.

The Secretary of the Navy contemplates making several changes in naval regulations, one of which will be to change the title of Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy to Commandant of Cadets. He also proposes to make some change in uniform, so as to restore the bands on seamen's shirt collars and the stripe on officers' collars.

WINTER-QUARTER SHOAL LIGHT.

The Light-house Board gives notice that, on or about Nov. 12, 1874, a light-vessel will be placed about two miles outside of Winter-Quarter Shoal, Va., bearing per compass from centre of shoal south-east by east, half east. The vessel will show one fixed white light, which should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, eleven nautical miles. The vessel has two masts, schooner-rigged, with circular cage, work-day marks. The hull is painted red, with "Winter Quarter" painted in large white letters on each side. She will be moored in about eleven fathoms of water. The approximate position of the light-vessel will be—latitude, 37° 57' north; longitude, 75° 05' 30" west.

THE PREPARATION OF THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

About one-half of the chiefs of bureaus, including Treasurer Spinner, have completed their annual reports, which are now in the hands of the public printer. The Controller of Currency, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other chiefs will have their reports ready in the course of a week or ten days. Secretary Bristow is the only head of the department who has commenced writing his annual report. The President usually commences the preparation of his Message within a week of the assembling of Congress.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A TANNER KILLED AND HIS BODY PARTIALLY BURNED—VENGEANCE FOR THE SEDUCTION OF A YOUNG WOMEN BELIEVED TO BE THE MOTIVE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—A most brutal, revolting, and mysterious murder was committed at the tannery of Henry Freibuarg, on Livingston street, some time between 10 o'clock last night and daylight this morning. One of the workmen went into the tannery this morning and discovered, upon some half-consumed fuel in the boiler furnace, a human body, with the arms and legs burned off. Hermann Schilling, a workman in the tannery, who slept there at night, was missing. The body was taken from the furnace and identified as that of Schilling. In the stable were signs of a desperate encounter. A bloody pitchfork lay on the ground, and blood stains formed a trail to the furnace in the tannery. Within the inclosure in which the stable is located three fierce mastiffs were running loose. From this and other circumstances it was inferred that the murderers must be perfectly familiar with the premises as well as with the habits of the murdered man. Suspicion has settled on Andreas Egner, Fred. Egner, his son, and George Rufer, a discharged employe of the tannery. Persons testified to hearing threats against Schilling's life from all three named. Egner and son kept a beer-saloon and cooper-shop next to the tannery, and were often in and out of the latter place. Early last August a seduced daughter of Egner's died in childbirth at the hospital. Egner and son charged Schilling with her seduction, and went into the tannery and beat him severely with cooper staves. For this they were fined heavily in the Police Court, and bound over to keep the peace for one year. Rufer, the tanner, who was discharged last night, was an employe of the Egners last August. He denies enmity against Schilling, but says Egner's son threatened Schilling's life, and that several of the Egner's workmen had said Schilling ought to be hung, and burned. No traces of blood have been found on the clothing of these parties, except on Rufus' shoes. The supposition is that these men entered the stable while Schilling was asleep, beat him with clubs and pitchforks, and attempted to burn him. The excitement is very great.

LOUISIANA.

THE NEW-ORLEANS COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY AND THE MILITARY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—The following dispatch was sent to the President yesterday:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

The Committee of Seventy have the honor to inform your Excellency that on the 2d day of this month, at a general election held in this State, under the auspices of the Acting Governor, William P. Kellogg, the Conservative Party was entirely successful, and will have in the next Legislature, a clear majority upon a joint ballot.

It is a well-ascertained fact that thousands of our colored fellow-citizens voted the Conservative ticket. We address you now to make a solemn but respectful protest against any further occupation of the State by the military forces, and to request their withdrawal. With the return of our people to power, we can assure you that the civil law will become supreme; that its sacred obligations will be recognized, both by the ruler and the ruled; and that there will be ample protection guaranteed to life and liberty within our borders. At present, and for some weeks past, the State House has been garrisoned by United States soldiers, and our city has presented more the appearance of a military post than of a great commercial metropolis, while the agricultural interests of the State have been greatly hindered by the operations of a part of the army in the country parishes. The Returning Board is to meet on the 11th of this month for the purpose of canvassing and compiling election returns, and will be assembled in the State House. We cannot but consider it extremely improper that the important civil work with which that board is charged should be executed in the midst of the bayonets of the Federal Government. *Inter arma, silent leges.*

At the commencement of the new era which seems dawning upon our people, we wish to assure you and the people of the United States of our devotion to the principles of the Constitution, and of our steadfast purpose to uphold the cause of public liberty and good government.

(Signed,)
J. D. BRUNO,
H. N. OGDEN,
B. F. JONAS,
A. J. LEWIS,
F. W. ZACHARIE,
Committee.

THE CUTTING OF THE TELEGRAPH-WIRES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—A very sharp letter to the War Department has been written by President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, demanding why, in the time of peace, their wires were cut, and the matter has been referred to Gen. Emory for report. Emory some days ago instituted inquiries, but to-day detailed Gen. Henry A. Morrow, by order of the department, to proceed there and make a special report into all the circumstances. He left to-night on his mission. Gen. Morrow is the Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, who, as the Commandant at Salt Lake during the Mormon troubles, gave such general satisfaction, and it is believed that he will render an impartial report.

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTER GALLATIN.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—The new United States revenue cutter Gallatin has passed through the Lachine Canal from Buffalo, bound to the Atlantic coast. She is 250 tons burden, built by Mr. D. Bell, of Buffalo, at a cost of $90,000. Her officers claim that she will prove one of the fastest screw vessels afloat. She has already steamed over fifteen miles an hour. Her cabins are models of neatness, and her engines powerful. She has been visited by a number of citizens while she lay at the dock.

PROBABLE MURDER—A DESPERADO AT LARGE.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—At Marlboro, yesterday, Frank H. Wengel attempted to murder his aunt, Mrs. A. W. Smith, an old lady, by striking her several blows on the head with an ax. She will probably die. Wengel has escaped. He is a hard character, having recently been discharged from jail, where he had been sent on his aunt's testimony, it is said, for horse-stealing.

THE LATE BISHOP BACON.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 8.—The remains of the late Bishop Bacon lay in state in the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-day, and were viewed by thousands of people. Mass was celebrated this morning and evening. He will lie in state to-morrow, and the funeral will take place on Tuesday.

ABSCONDING CANADIAN MERCHANTS.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 8.—The city is excited by a report that three merchants who have been engaged in the clothing trade here, have absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of $70,000. All three are said to have left together last week, and have not since been heard from. Their names are suppressed for the present.

FAREWELL SERMON.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Rev. Mr. Murray preached his farewell sermon to-day, at the Park Street Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity.

A WIFE MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Edward McGuire shot and instantly killed his wife this afternoon in this city. He was arrested. Jealousy is said to have prompted him to commit the deed.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN TEXAS.

CONVERSATION WITH LEADING REPUBLICANS AT AUSTIN—THE HISTORY OF THE PARTY IN THE STATE—WHAT KILLED IT—SIGNS OF PROMISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Texas, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

I had long and interesting conversations with the leading Republicans, notably with Ex-Govs. Pease and Hamilton, concerning the Republican Party. It would be improper upon so nice a topic to report the words of any of the gentlemen whom I saw as coming directly from one or other of them. I prefer to give the substance of what I learned, without naming my authority for each individual fact or figure. When the war of the rebellion finished there were two great elements of Republicanism in the country, the Americans who had been opposed to secession and the German immigrants. To these was added a third element by the enfranchisement of the negro. The common sense and kindly feeling of Gen. Griffin, who had charge of the reconstruction measures, made him averse to disfranchising many Ex-Confederates who, under the strict letter of the act, were not entitled to their voting privileges. Consequently in 1869 no less than 135,553 registered for the election of a Governor, &c. But though many Ex-Confederates registered, they were too sore to vote. Neither did they nominate a candidate. The Republicans, however, nominated two—one the regular candidate, Edmund J. Davis, the other a bolter, Andrew J. Hamilton. Davis was regular from the fact that he had the support of the colored men, who registered 56,810 votes, and, as was understood, the countenance of the Administration. The white Republicans of Texas to a man were opposed to Davis, and took no notice of his nomination, putting up Hamilton in his place. They were greatly outnumbered by the negroes, but knowing themselves to be the real Republican Party in Texas, they never supposed that the Administration would give its preference to a mob of negroes with a few carpet-baggers to give them discipline and keep them in the ranks. But the Administration very soon made them understand how the land lay by beheading every Federal official throughout the State who was friendly to Hamilton, and this comprised nearly every one, and they were all ex-officers of the Union army to boot. The election came off, and Davis received 39,838. What Hamilton did receive no mortal knows, but he was worked down to 39,055 by throwing out the votes of several counties, omitting to register in one, and carrying off the votes of another to be counted at leisure in Houston. There was no one to prevent these merry games for Pease, who had been Governor, resigned as soon as the Admistration decapitated the Hamilton men. He objected to the sword of Brennus. So Davis became Governor.

By the accounts of all he was not a bad man, but he was obliged to wink at the doings of his friends. Owing to their extravagance and corruption they continued to raise the taxes from nineteen cents on the hundred dollars to $2 17 on the hundred dollars, not quite twelve times the amount, to say nothing of a considerable floating debt. Davis saw what the State required, Police and schools, and he endeavored to introduce them both. But all his good intentions were turned to evil by his friends, who used every scheme of his to benefit the people as levers for their own pecuniary behoof. The educational measure was rendered abortive by them, the Police bill likewise, and the great railroad scheme which he favored of a road from the north-east to the Rio Grande is the standing disgrace of the Legislature of the State. Under the name of the International it became a corporate body, but the subsidy of $10,000 a mile granted to it by the Legislature has never been collected, and stands a poor show at present. The road, for many reasons, is a good one, even from a statesman's point of view, since it tends to throw the light of Western Texas over the benighted East. And as the subsidy bill passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor, the refusal of the Controller to issue the bonds can scarcely invalidate the rights of the company. It is to be wished that some compromise could be entered into, so that the road may be enabled to reach Austin. That it is entitled to some subsidy is clear, but there were other influences besides patriotism opposed to it, and these were very powerful. And this is the only way in which railroad enterprise has been paralyzed in the State of Texas, *vieu deplain à l'editeur de Harper*. All that Davis planted Coke reaps—educational, police, and internal communication measures. All with Davis were rendered nugatory by the *morale* of his supporters.

He stood again in 1873. This time over 175,000 men registered, the negro total being some three thousand short of what it had been by vigorously cutting out the names of those who were under twenty-one. Coke, the Democrat, received 103,291; Davis, Republican, 53,290—the former winning by a majority of 50,000. Davis got nothing but the colored vote and a few hundred carpet-baggers and dependants. Coke got the solid white vote, and yet there were some 24,000 registered men that did not vote at all. It is believed that these were the Republicans. Of the votes cast for Coke some 18,000 were given by Germans who voted on a former occasion with Hamilton, and whose proclivities are with the Republicans. For frankly the Democrats here see Confederate in this, and the Germans are very strong Unionists. But when the Government of the United States said almost in so many words to the Republicans of Texas, "You have to play second fiddle to the colored element," they joined themselves instanter to the Democracy; and it is the opinion of good judges that they will stay there unless some question comes up which will unite them to the Republicans again. Put the thing into a nutshell, and if you ask, "Who killed the Republican Party in Texas," the answer will come back "The Administration at Washington." It is just to say that latterly there have been some attempts to conciliate the offended ones by dismissing unpopular Federal officials, and appointing others. The appointment of Gen. Shields, for example, at Galveston, as Collector of Customs, is highly popular. But this will not bring back the German colleagues. For that the Republicans of Texas want some such question as hard money versus inflation. That would unite the Republican elements here like one man. William L. Evarts and hard money on the Republican ticket opposed to Hendricks and inflation on the Democratic ticket would be the signal of an overwhelming Republican victory in '76. But hands off, Washington, if Texas is to be redeemed as a Republican State. GAR.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The corner stone of St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner of Onondaga and Montgomery streets, of which Dr. O'Hara is Pastor, was laid to-day, with imposing ceremonies, by Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina. An immense procession, composed of all the Catholic societies of the city, marched to the church, headed by bands. A large delegation of Catholic clergy from other cities and fully 10,000 people witnessed the laying of the corner-stone.

THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

WAR PREPARATIONS BY JAPAN CONTINUED—THE AMERICANS IN THE JAPANESE SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The following is a summary of the news brought by the steam-ship China, from China and Japan:

YOKOHAMA, Oct 14.—The Chinese question remains unsettled, but the most recent intelligence is peaceful. Japanese war preparations nevertheless continue without interruption. Arrangements are perfected for the transportation of 70,000 troops, in case they are needed for active service. Bodies of citizens from all the provinces are sending petitions to be enrolled in the army or navy. A proclamation promising safety to the Chinese residents, the first information of which was given through the New-York Associated Press, has just appeared, consequently the anxiety of the Chinese is relieved. United States Minister Bingham is again demanding the removal of Americans from the Formosa service. He asserts his right to prevent Mr. Wasson from returning there, but declines to exercise his authority, and insists that the Japanese Government shall restrain him. Thus far his demand has not been acceded to. A registration of Japanese subjects has been ordered, with a view to possible future military service. Mr. Bingham resists the registration of his Japanese servants as contrary to existing treaties. The reports of the mortality in Formosa are greatly exaggerated. There is much sickness among the Japanese soldiers, but very few deaths.

The party of French astronomers were entertained at the Imperial Guest House in Yedo as the American party had previously been.

A new form of Japanese marriage, by which the ceremony becomes a civil contract, has been introduced by Mori, formerly Charge d'Affaires at Washington. The first marriage under this system is that of Towita, appointed Consul at New-York.

Myeno Kagenori sailed for London, via Suez, on the 13th ult. This officer has had considerable foreign experience, first as Commissioner to Honolulu to investigate the question of Japanese coolies in Hawaii; next as agent in London to superintend the settlement of Lay's railway loan difficulty; was in 1871 head of the Yokohama Custom-house; was afterward in the Treasury and Foreign Departments at Yedo, and was appointed United States Minister in 1872 to relieve Mori, but was detained by police business. His last position was that of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The foreign residents of Yokohama claim that they have made improvements in their settlement which are maintained at an annual outlay exceeding the total amount of rents paid by them to natives.

Negotiations are on foot for the sale of the Pacific Mail steam-ship China to the Japanese Government.

KENTUCKY.

THE RETURNS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—THE NINTH DISTRICT IN DOUBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—The assertion of a New-York daily that Kentucky had gone Democratic by 50,000 majority is far from true. The party did cast 50,000 votes for the nominees. Their majority in the First District, the Gibralter of Bourbonism, will not exceed 200, while in the Second there is every probability that John Young, Dem., is defeated by George Smith, Ind. The contest between Hill, Ind., and Proctor Knott, in the Fourth, will be close, with the chances favoring the election of the latter by a small majority. Of the election in the Ninth District, the *Commercial* of to-day says: "If it was not such a bad time for Republican candidates, we should claim the election of White, Republican. Adams carried the district in 1872 by 1,485 majority. In eleven counties heard from White gains on that vote 1,161. There are twenty-three counties in the district and White has only 324 to gain in the remaining twelve. We have heard from two of them, but have not Adams' vote in them. The majorities, however, agree nearly exactly with White's calculations before the election, viz., that his majority would be about 800. As the case now stands, the Republicans of the Ninth have done exceeding well; in fact, better on an average than those of any other Congressional District in the country of which we have heard."

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Name changed—New-Saybrook, Middlesex County, Conn., to Saybrook Point. Postmasters appointed—John R. Wiley, St. George, Knox County, Me.; W. P. Robinson, Campton Village, Grafton County, N. H.; Daniel P. Chase, North Danville, Caledonia County, Vt.; R. D. Estabrook, North Sherburne, Rutland County, Vt.; Warren W. Putnam, Wendell Depot, Franklin County, Mass.; Ralph E. Webb, Winthrop, Middlesex County, Conn.

New-York.—Offices Established—Far Rockaway, Queens County, James Brandenberg Postmaster; Sterling Station, Cayuga County, James Swartwout, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Delos L. Keith, Laona, Chautauqua County; Tunis Hardinburg, Youngsville, Sullivan County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Thomas H. Leaming, Deas Creek, Cape May County; Thomas P. Darlington, Ewan's Mills, Gloucester County; Miss Lydia A. Lane, Forked River, Ocean County.

Pennsylvania.—Discontinued—Green Point, Bedford County. Postmasters Appointed—Samuel B. Brodbeck, Brodbeck's, York County; T. C. Gesaford, Lippencott, Greene County; Samuel Overmeyer, New-Lebanon, Mercer County.

Maryland.—Established—Avondale, Carroll County, James W. Beacham, Postmaster; Martinsburg, Montgomery County, William J. Offutt, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Moses S. Jacobs, Jacobsville, Anne Arundel County.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An incendiary fire in Providence, R. I., last night, destroyed the boat-house of the Brown University Boat Club, with six six-oared shells and a row-boat. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $500.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the five-story brick building, No. 352 Front street, occupied by Dowley & Co. as a sugar refinery. The fire was caused by the ignition of a quantity of empty bags, caused by a furnace, and before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the stock on the premises was damaged to the extent of $5,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

On Saturday evening a heap of dry leaves on the grounds of James Gordon Bennett, near the Hudson River Railroad track, at Fort Washington, took fire from the sparks from a passing locomotive. The fire burned over an area of an acre and a half, and was finally extinguished by the Police and firemen before any serious damage had been sustained.

The barn and outbuildings of Supervisor Gubner, at New-Utrecht, took fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and were totally destroyed. The dwelling-house was saved with much difficulty. The loss is about $5,000. The buildings were insured for $1,000 in the Germania Insurance Company. The cause of the fire has not been discovered.

At 7:30 A. M. yesterday a fire was discovered among some old straw mattresses in a shed in the rear of No. 338 East Eleventh street, owned by Caroline Lugar. The fire was extinguished before more than $100 damage had been sustained.

At 4:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the finishing department of S. C. Herring & Co.'s safe factory, Nos. 666 and 668 Hudson street, causing $200 damage.

DELAWARE POLITICS.

SENATOR BAYARD AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

HIS NOMINATION ALREADY TALKED OF IN DELAWARE—AN EXAMINATION OF HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS—DEMOCRATIC IN NOTHING BUT STATE RIGHTS NOTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

The little coterie of Democratic politicians in this city who especially admire and worship Hon. Thomas F. Bayard are now enthusiastic in the belief that he has a good chance for the Presidency. He had already been proposed as the Democratic candidate by one or two newspapers in Maryland before the election; and now that it has resulted so decisively in his favor in this State, the idea has rapidly taken form. A crowd serenading the Senator on election night burst into great applause at the proposition of "Three cheers for Thomas F. Bayard, the next President of the United States!" and to-day one of our local papers devotes a column to urging his nomination. It insists that as he comes from a small State he will have only a small retinue to reward with places; that he is popular throughout the South, and would get the vote of every Southern State in the convention, needing only forty more to nominate him, which it thinks could be easily obtained in Pennsylvania, California, and New-York. These are local expressions, but it is observed that one of the New-York Democratic Congressmen has declared that, in his judgment, the Democratic candidate in 1876 will be Mr. Bayard. It may be, therefore, reasonable enough to look at Mr. Bayard's political character. He is the grandson of that James A. Bayard who, in the House of Representatives, in 1803, voted for many days for Aaron Burr for President, against Thomas Jefferson, hoping still that the latter's election might be prevented, even if no President or Vice President at all were chosen, and the Government were administered by the presiding officer of the Senate. He declared that he considered Burr a much preferable man for the Presidency to Jefferson, and he yielded at last to the latter only upon the fear that the young confederacy would fall into anarchy and ruin by the failure to choose an Executive, and the certainty that in such case the little State of Delaware, spread out to the attack of a foreign enemy for a hundred miles along Delaware Bay, would be a victim to the rapacity of the first invader. But the old gentleman hated and despised Jefferson and all his notions. Burr suited him better, of course. He was a Federalist—a stiff, starched, egotistic Federalist, who spat upon all the "leveling" democratic notions of equality that the Sage of Monticello delighted in.

Now, take the old gentleman and revive him for present use. Strip off his knee-breeches, and cut his queue; put him in Jeffersonian pantaloons and a black coat; and, having infused into him the slave period ideas and the secession theory of State rights, set the grandfather in the Senate. There you have the grandson! No more accepting Jeffersonian Democracy than the old blue-light Federalist. He calls himself a Democrat, and while pretending to believe in popular government, he advocates without hesitation sheering away the rights of suffrage from the masses of the people. Old Gov. Morris could not have been less democratic than Mr. Bayard. All through his public speeches, in the Senate and elsewhere, you may find him complacently and egotistically airing his Federalist notions—that already far too many people vote; that suffrage is not a matter of right at all, but it is to be granted or withheld, just as those who happen to be in control think best; that the policy of general education is itself very doubtful, and that it is likely to prove an injudicious and injurious business. Such views, I say, he has not only once expressed, but many times; they are his pet ideas, and he repeats them with great pleasure. Let us instance one or two. At the Delaware State Convention, June, 1868, (at which delegates were chosen to the National Convention, which met at New-York, and nominated Seymour and Blair,) Mr. Bayard drew the resolutions. One of them is this:

Resolved, That the elective franchise is a political privilege and not a natural right, and is to be granted or withheld by the several States to their respective inhabitants, as in the judgment and discretion of each State shall be deemed best for the public interest and welfare.

It was then pointed out that this doctrine gave each State the power to disfranchise any number of its voters, black or white, and so destroyed at a blow the Democratic principle of universal suffrage; but Mr. Bayard did not care for that criticism. On the contrary, in order to make its expression more precise and give it additional significance, the convention, when it reassembled in August of the same year to nominate a State ticket, again passed the resolution in the precise words of its first adoption.

When he went into the Senate Mr. Bayard had a broader field for the airing of his Federalistic views, and we find him on Dec. 16, 1869, telling the country that:

"I am one of those who have long believed that already the suffrage in this country was far too widely extended; that already the ignorant and the corrupt of our nation have a voice, which it is very unfortunate for the people that they should have. These are no new views with me, nor are they newly expressed."

As Mr. Bayard thus held in regard to suffrage, he was not inconsistent at all on the question of education. He has done nothing in Delaware for the improvement of the public school system—sadly and strongly as our situation appeals to every thoughtful and patriotic man—but he has been conspicuous for his disregard of this greatly-needed reform. Two or three years ago, when the National Commissioner of Education, Gen. Eaton, presented, in his report, some statements as to the condition of public education in Delaware, and, by the testimony of citizens of the State, portrayed the unfortunate lack of school facilities in a large part of the State, Mr. Bayard, from his seat in the Senate, furiously assailed the report, objected to its being printed, and finally carried a motion, by the operation of which nearly the whole of the facts stated concerning Delaware were expunged—the stereotype plates being cut, and a page and a half left blank in the midst of the printed volume. If you wish to see the emasculated pages, turn to the report of the Commissioner for 1870, pages 103 and 105.

In February, 1870, Mr. Bayard said in the Senate what I have referred to above—that he questioned the value of general education, and thought it would prove injudicious and unreasonable. He objected to having certain "permanent conditions" imposed on the reconstructed States, and he said:

"The result of such a dangerous proposition would be this: That if the experience of future generations should discover that unlimited suffrage is not a benefit to the people of a State; that a restricted suffrage is wiser for the people of a State; that your system of universal election is not the valuable system that you suppose it to be, as it well may be they would; that such a system of education is injudicious and unreasonable, operating unfavorably upon the mental and moral sense of their people; and should desire, with the light of experience, to reform and improve it, then comes this condition arbitrarily imposed by Congress upon that people."

These quotations furnish the key to the general anti-Democratic, old Federalist theories of this candidate for the Presidency, and only one more gem need be added to show what Mr. Bayard's views are as to such new rebellions as might be organized in the South. Speaking during the recent canvass upon the affairs of Louisiana, he violently condemned the course taken by President Grant in commanding the Penn insurgents to disperse, and he declared:

"But had I the power and the men to back me, I would have telegraphed back to Grant when he ordered Kellogg's restoration to power within five days, 'You cannot do it.'"

Such an expression called to the minds of many persons here the period of the outbreak of the war. There were then frequent consultations and councils between the prominent Democrats of Delaware and the secession leaders. Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, the present Senator's father, (who had been one of the Breckinridge leaders at Charleston,) was at Montgomery in consultation with Jeff Davis when Sumter was fired on, and Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, at home, was the captain of one of the companies of State militia which, under Gov. Burton's authority, were being armed to aid in repelling any "invasion" by the Union armies organized in the loyal North. For quite a time Capt. Bayard's company had figured, drilling, marching, and disporting itself, until the Union troops one day suddenly descended, seized their armory, and disbanded them forever. When Mr. Bayard now vaunts so roundly what he would have said had he stood in Penn's shoes at New-Orleans, with "the men to back me," people whose memories are good for thirteen years recall this episode in Delaware's experience of the rebellion, and compare the actual course of Mr. Bayard then with what he thinks he might have done now.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT—SALUTATORY OF MR. MEDILL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow appears under the sole management of Joseph Medill, and as a Republican paper. Mr. Mr. Medill, in his salutatory, after giving briefly the causes which led to his withdrawal from editorial connection with the paper, says:

"My predecessor has pursued a course which he believed to be the path of duty, with courage which challenged the respect of those who condemned and opposed his views; with an ability which extorted their admiration; and he leaves his editorial chair, after having achieved a national reputation. The readers of the *Tribune* will naturally desire to be informed at the outset of the probable line of conduct of the *Tribune* under the change of management. A full explanation cannot be given on the instant. Men's opinions and actions are more or less influenced and controlled by circumstances which surround them, and always by unforeseen causes, but this may be safely promised, the *Tribune* hereafter will be, as it formerly was when under my direction, an independent Republican journal. It will be the organ of no man however high; no clique or ring, however influential, or faction, however fanatical or demonstrative. While giving to the Republican Party and its principles a hearty and generous support, it will criticise the actions and records of Republican leaders as freely and fearlessly as in days of yore. But it has seemed to me unwise for a great representative journal, for the purpose of correcting some alleged abuses of administration, to desert its party organization, and turn its guns on its old friends, or help into power and place the leaders of an organization, whose political records and whose official conduct show that they are insincere in their profession of a desire for administrative purification. The Government of the nation must be conducted through the instrumentality of parties. I know of no other agency which has succeeded in free countries. The party in majority must assume the responsibility of governing. A party is simply a voluntary organization of citizens, united to carry into effect certian principles and purposes. It must employ and intrust individuals to collect and disburse taxes, to perform executions and police duties for the protection and security of person and property. Men must be engaged to contract public works, carry the mails, administer justice, make and execute laws, and do a thousand other things which the public welfare requires. These individuals will often prove careless, inefficient, or corrupt, but a party, whose aim and purpose are good and patriotic, and whose record is grand and glorious, should not be condemned and thrown out of power on account of the defective work or misconduct of a few of its employes, in order to make place for an antagonistic organization, whose record cannot be defended, but is regarded with sorrow and shame by its best members, and whose conduct when in power never fails to show that its reformatory professions when out of power are a delusion and a snare. Such being the case in regard to the necessity and machinery of parties in free countries, the press to be useful cannot avoid being partisan in greater or less degree. If an editor undertakes the rôle of supporting both sides, his position is equivalent to a double affirmative which amounts to a negative. If he habitually censures and condemns both, he is soon regarded as a common scold and a nuisance. To be entirely unpartisan leaves him in the condition of a cipher, and when a newspaper undertakes to be wholly independent of its party, and yet discusses politics, it is on the high road to the camp of its political opponents, whether its conductor so intended at the outset or not, unless, indeed, he takes refuge in the coward's harbor of neutrality, and abdicates the duties of his position altogether, which is almost a contemptible and despicable position. But it is not essential to the prosperity or influence of a party proper that it should wilfully misrepresent its opponents, and behold nothing but evil and depravity in all their own actions or discover only treasonable designs in all they propose to do. Candor and fairness in the treatment of political opponents will detract nothing from the influence of a paper, nor will it injure the prospects of its own party.

Such in brief are the views I have long entertained of parties and the relations which the press should bear toward them. A political newspaper, to be of service to the public, must give one party or the other the preference, and while the Democratic Party embraces many excellent and worthy members, who would be an honor to any organization, yet I sincerely believe the Republican Party comprises a much larger proportion of the intelligent and educated classes, of the moral worth and business enterprise, as well as of the patriotic elements of the nation, and therefore the government of the country and the civil rights of the poor and weak can be more safely and prudently committed to its keeping than to that of its antagonist, whose past history and antecedents furnish so much cause for misgivings and dread of its future behavior. Looking, then, at the individual composition of the two great parties, all other parties being mere fragments, ephemeral in duration and narrow in object, and at their respective records and underlying principles, I cannot hesitate to give a decided preference to the Republican Party. Hence the *Tribune* will be conducted as a Republican journal. Having said thus much in a general way, it only remains to be added that no labor or expense will be spared to keep the *Tribune* in the very front rank of journalism, as a newspaper in all departments of current intelligence and activity. The high position it has attained as an advocate of the material, moral, and intellectual progress of the people will be maintained and advanced as far as possible. It will be my constant aim to make the *Tribune* not only a welcome but useful visitor to every fireside, as well as to the counting-room, shop, and office.

For the cordial greeting with which brethren of the press have welcomed me back to the editorial arena I tender them my most heartfelt acknowledgments, and for hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams received from old friends, they have my sincere thanks for kind expressions and good wishes.

Respectfully, J. MEDILL.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The *Democrat* has official returns from forty-seven counties and reported majorities of forty-one counties in this State, which gives Dardin, Dem., for Governor, 33,301.

The same counties gave Woodson 34,051 majority in 1872. The remaining twenty-six counties gave Woodson 1,392 majority two years ago.

THE RESULT IN SEVENTY-TWO COUNTIES IN IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The *Tribune* has official returns from seventy-two counties, not including Cook County, which show the following vote for State Treasurer: Ridgeway, Rep., 106,501; Carroll, Dem., 66,378; Gore, independent or farmers' 56,848.

The following is the vote of the same counties for Superintendent of Public Instruction: Powell, Republican, 108,681; Etter, Democrat and Independent, 120,766. Of the thirty counties to hear from, officially, twenty-three besides Cook gave opposition majorities.

JAMAICA.

A SEVERE HURRICANE—SEVERAL WRECKS AND SOME LIVES LOST—PROBABLE DAMAGE ON OTHER ISLANDS.

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 6.—A hurricane passed over the island on Sunday afternoon last, and caused considerable damage. In this harbor there were a few small wrecks and several lives lost. The storm is believed to have been most severe in Barbados, Santa Lucia and Hayti, and the north side of Jamaica. There has been no intercourse since between this city and either of the sister islands mentioned, or Northern Jamaica.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MORMON CONFERENCE IN LONDON—THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Mormons began their half-yearly conference in this city to-day. Over 1,100 delegates were present.

The students of the University of Edinburgh have decided to elect the Earl of Derby to the Lord Rectorship.

FRANCE.

ELECTION FOR VACANT SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Partial returns of the elections for members of the Assembly, held to-day, place MM. Montjan and Parsy, the Republican candidates, ahead in the Departments of Drome and Nord, and the Duke de Mouchy, a Bonapartist, in the Department of the Oise.

ITALY.

ELECTIONS FOR THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The elections for the Chamber of Deputies are in progress. Of seventeen members, known to be elected, eleven belong to various sections of the Right.

The following Ministers have been returned: Minghetti, the premier, from Legnano; Ricottimagnani, from Navaro; and the Minister of Marine from Pozzuoli. Signor Lanza has been elected at Turin.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION A PROBABLE MAJORITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Nov. 8—Evening.—In the election, so far as known, 180 candidates of the Right, and twenty of the Left have been returned. Visconti-Venosta Sella, and Borromeo are re-elected. Second ballots will be necessary in 139 places which failed of an election; among them Genoa, Turin, Florence, Messina, Venice, Leghorn, Verona, Bologna, and Milan. The candidates to undergo a second ballot are Ricasoli, Peruzzi, Lamarmora, and Garibaldi. The latter stood at the head of the poll in two districts of Rome, where a second ballot takes place next Sunday. The electoral contest is distinctly between the Right and the Left. It is estimated that the Government will eventually attain a majority of fifty. Tranquility prevails everywhere.

SPAIN.

MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF IRUN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Nov. 8.—Gen. Loma has set on foot vigorous measures for the relief of Irun, and returned to this place.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT OF THE FORMOSA QUESTION—CHINA PAYS AN INDEMNITY.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged. China agrees to pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels, in consideration of which Japanese troops are to be withdrawn from Formosa.

MEXICO.

LOSS OF A GERMAN BRIG—ENCOURAGEMENT FOR INSURGENTS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 30, via HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The German brig Ana Ivro has been lost on the bar at Minatitlan.

The municipality of the State of San Luis Potosi has issued an order to encourage colonization, giving to each colonist gratis a plot of ground suitable for cultivation, also ground and material for the erection of a habitation.

DEPOSITS OF PRECIOUS METALS DISCOVERED—SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 30, via HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Numerous deposits of silver, quicksilver, and cinnabar have been discovered in the State of Guerrero.

A gold placer was found a short distance from Mazatlan on Oct. 1, samples of which have been sold at $14 to $16 per ounce. On the 7th and 12th subterranean noises were heard and severe shocks of earthquake felt by the workmen at the placer. These disturbances were accompanied by the ejection of several columns of sulphurous crystalline water, exhaling an infected odor. The volume of water has since been steadily augmenting.

CUBA.

SHIPPING NOTES—MORE REINFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The British brigantine Planet, with a cargo of logwood, from Cape Haytien for Boston, arrived at Nassau, N. P., Oct. 21, having her masts sprung.

The Spanish brigantine Esperanza, laden with mahogany, from Havana for London, ran ashore on the morning of the 26th of October, on the Rose Island, and became a total wreck. Her cargo was saved.

Five hundred reinforcements arrived by the Spanish mail steamer on the 5th inst.

Captain General Concha arrived here yesterday afternoon from his tour of inspection.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen but continues high, with a slight rise of temperature, and clear or fair weather in the districts on the Atlantic coast. Light rains have prevailed in the eastern Gulf States and thence northward over the Ohio valley, and the lower lake region. The temperature has fallen slightly in the lake region, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. The area of lowest barometer is apparently central north of the lower lake region. South-east to south-west winds prevail in the districts east of the Mississippi River. The rivers have remained stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather, and easterly or southerly winds will prevail, with slight changes of temperature, and high barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and southerly winds, with rising barometer, followed by variable winds, and lower temperature west of the Mississippi.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain followed by clearing and cooler weather, with variable winds and stationary or rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States increasing cloudiness and light local rains, with south or west winds, no decided change of temperature and falling barometer.

For the lake region, clearing and cooler weather, south or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the North west, generally clear and cooler weather, with variable winds, stationary or rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	46°	45°	3:30 P. M.	54°	59°
6 A. M.	48°	43°	6 P. M.	51°	53°
9 A. M.	49°	46°	9 P. M.	50°	51°
12 M.	52°	55°	12 P. M.	47°	49°

Average temperature yesterday........49⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........49¼°

REV. DR. MURRAY'S CHURCH.

AN OLD PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

THE CHURCH THAT OCCUPIED THE SITE OF THE PRESENT "TIMES" BUILDING—ITS HISTORY SINCE 1768—THE OLD BRICK CHURCH DURING THE REVOLUTION—PASTORATES OF REV. DRS. ROGERS AND SPRING—THE PRESENT PASTOR AND OFFICERS.

The history of the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth avenue, covers a period of 106 years. It was formed in 1768 by a colony from the Cedar Street and Wall Street Churches, and for more than eighty years occupied the present site of THE TIMES building. Here stood the memorable old Brick Church of Beekman street, until a comparatively recent period one of the most venerated landmarks of old New-York. Its corner-stone was laid in the Autumn of 1766, and the edifice completed and opened for worship on the 1st of January, 1768. Rev. Dr. Rogers, the original Pastor, preached the dedication sermon. Though worshiping apart, the churches in Wall and Beekman streets still continued under one church government. This latter was collegiate in form, and somewhat resembled that of the Reformed Dutch, both churches being controlled by one Pastorate, one Board of Trustees, and one Bench of Ruling Elders. This state of things continued throughout the Revolution, and, in fact, until 1809, the first year of Dr. Spring's ministry. In the struggle for independence the Brick Church suffered severely. It was a large, roomy edifice, capable of seating over 1,000, and, being in a central location and easy of access, was pitched upon by the enemy as a site for a hospital. The pews were torn up, the furniture of the pulpit destroyed, and the parsonage house burned to the ground. For seven years the congregation were forced to worship elsewhere in such accommodations as could be secured in a City where their religious belief constantly rendered them an object of suspicion to the authorities. On the evacuation of the British in 1783, the ruined church in Beekman street was restored to its former owners. During the time occupied in repairing and renovating the interior—something over a year—the society were tendered by the Vestry of Trinity Church the occasional use of St. George's and St. Paul's Chapels—an offer which was gratefully accepted. Indeed, at this time Trinity and her chapels were almost the only church edifices which did not suffer at the hands of the English. The Beekman Street Church was reopened in June, 1784, the discourse on the occasion being preached by Rev. Dr. Rogers, from the text, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." The repairs had been completed on an elaborate scale, and at a great expense; so much so, that to many who remembered the Brick Church of former days, "the glory of the latter house was greater than that of the former." During the years which succeeded the Revolution, several additional clergymen were at various times associated with Dr. Rogers in the pastorate of the Collegiate Church. Among the number was Rev. James Wilson, of Scotland, Rev. John McKnight, and Rev. Samuel Miller. The Beekman Street Church participated with the others in supporting the parochial school in Nassau street, between Liberty and Cedar. This institution, which was highly successful in its day, was subsequently surrendered, with its funds, into the hands of the public school authorities, on the stipulation that no child recommended by the churches should be excluded, and that the Bible should be read daily to the assembled pupils. At the commencement of the present century the collegiate system, which had sufficed in the earlier history of the City, was found to be inadequate, and a separation of the church into separate societies determined upon. The agreement to this effect was concluded in 1809. Under its provisions Rev. Dr. Rogers retained his position as Pastor of the three churches, and the Brick Church was called upon to choose a minister of its own. Among the elders upon whom the election depended were Abraham Van Gelder, John Thompson, William Ogilvie, Benjamin Egbert, Thomas Fraser, John Bingham, John Mills, and Samuel Osgood, all of them venerable in life and character, and foremost among the representative citizens of the time. This was especially true of John Mills, whom the late Dr. Spring afterward declared to be "a man eminent for discernment, practical wisdom, ardent piety, and vigorous action." Dr. Rogers had been retired, a step which his age and infirmities had at length demanded, and the first duty of the new congregation was to select a Pastor to preside over their independent church. Party spirit, and the species of animosity born of the *odium theologicum*, lent to the first portion of the contest anything but a peaceful aspect. It was the age which contemporary writers have united in describing as pre-eminently that of transition. The newly-formed institutions of a free country, the gradual retirement from power of the old Federal Party, the controversies over Unitarianism which were stirring the New-York and New-England churches to their centre, the gigantic duel which agitated Europe, and naturally divided the thinkers of provincial America into partisans of either side, all rendered the political, social, and religious conflicts of those days something to be long remembered. Many candidates were presented for the pastorate of the Brick Church, and their respective religious views and qualifications were subjected to the most critical tests. The pulpit was one of the most important in the country, and the aspirants for its honors by no means few in number. A call was first tendered to Rev. John McDowell, of Elizabethtown, N. J. This gentleman declined, although the invitation was supported by a large majority of the congregation. Rev. Andrew Yates was the next successful candidate, but having at the same time received a call to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in Union College, he decided upon accepting the latter. Rev. Lyman Beecher, then of East Hampton, L. I., was the third choice of a considerable minority of the society, but did not at any time receive a majority of votes. In the May following a third call was tendered, this time to Rev. Dr. Speece, of Virginia, whose services the congregation wished to secure *on trial*. As that gentleman declined the offer, the society was once more thrown upon its own resources. The session appointed a committee "to proceed to Philadelphia during the sessions of the General Assembly, and make application to any of the Presbyterian ministers that may be convened there, whose piety and talents would, in their judgment, render him acceptable to the congregation, and earnestly solicit such minister to make the church a visit of two or three Sabbaths with a view to permanent settlement as Pastor; and in case they should not find any minister there suitably qualified, that they make inquiry of the ministers present; and if they receive well-grounded information respecting any minister whose piety and talents would probably make him acceptable to the congregation, that they take such measures for procuring a visit from such minister as they may think proper." From the fact that no report of this committee appears in the minutes of the session, it is inferred that they took no action of importance. A week later Dr. Spring preached his first sermon before the assembled congregation in the Cedar street edifice. He had no acquaintance with any of the members, and was merely invited to preach for one or two Sundays. He did not even know by whom his name had been presented to the session. His sermon was delivered upon the morning of the first Sunday in June, from the text, "Wherefore come ye out from among them, and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters saith the Lord Almighty." In the evening he preached from the text "By the grace of God, I am what I am." At the close of the morning service, the session held a meeting in the body of the church, over which Dr. Rogers presided, and at which a resolution was unanimously adopted that a meeting of the congregation be held on the day following to consider the propriety of calling Dr. Spring to the pastorate of the Brick Church. Rev. Dr. Milledolar, of the Rutgers Street Church, presided, and a unanimous call was voted to the proposed candidate. The latter had just been invited to preside over the church in Andover, Mass., and had also received a call from the Park Street Church in Boston. Although Dr. Spring did not formally accept the call from the Brick Church until the 6th of July following, he gave to Mr. John Mills, before [illegible], such intimation of his purpose as satisfied the congregation that in due time a favorable answer would be forthcoming. His installation took place on the 10th of August, 1810, in the presence of a very large congregation. Among the Presbytery by whom he was ordained was Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. George Faitoute, Rev. Peter Fish, Rev. Philip Milledolar, Rev. Samuel Miller, Rev. John B. Romeyn, and Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely. Of these Rev. Drs. Perine and Miller were long intimate friends and associates of Dr. Spring. The first few years of the new minister's pastorate were not the most agreeable of his career. Both he and his people were new to each other, and it naturally required time to bring them into that close spiritual union which subsisted throughout the lifetime of the former. The new Pastor was not a "popular" preacher in the common meaning of the phrase, but his sermons were effective for all that. He did not aim to speak "smooth" things unto the people. Both his theology and his preaching were too thoroughly orthodox to admit of his declaring anything less than the whole counsel of his Master. During the first years of his long pastorate the doctrines taught from the majority of evangelical pulpits were of a kind which he felt himself called upon to oppose. This he did conscientiously, but firmly, in a series of discourses upon "The Discriminating Traits of Christian Character," which were very widely read and admired. These were followed in later years by several other series, one of which, upon the system of Christian theology, comprised more than 100 sermons. In the continuous mental labor entailed by this mass of composition, he was systematical almost to a fault. It is said of him, and with truth, that but twice in his sixty years' ministry did he ever postpone preparation for the pulpit until Saturday. Of this he himself says: "Nor do I know of any better way of gaining time, labor, knowledge, and health, than by such an arrangement." At the same period (about the year 1813) he instituted, in addititon to his Thursday evening lecture, a Bible class consisting of members of both sexes, for the purpose of reviewing and examining the sermon of the preceding Sabbath. This movement resulted most favorably, the class at times numbering considerably over a hundred, and comprising representatives from every walk in life. Among its most promising members were gentlemen in literary or professional life, merchants, mechanics, teachers, ladies, and younger people, all deeply interested in its object, and ready to co-operate with their pastor in furthering the cause which both had most at heart. It was strictly a religious gathering, and while far from being overstaid or devoid of warmth, was always conspicuous for its hearty and sincere spirit. The year following, 1814, was, in the language of the Doctor, "a year of deep solicitude; as it drew toward its close, of great discouragement and depression." The good pastor had been greatly exhausted by unremitting exertions in previous years, and was perhaps inclined to despond at the far-off prospect of the revival for which he had so zealously labored. Before the close of that year the result was apparent, and all through the years 1815-16 the constant addition of new members to the congregation testified to the thoroughness of the Pastor's course. More than 100 persons were converted in this series of meetings. From this period to 1834 four other revivals of magnitude followed. Nor was the needful discipline forgotten. The Pastor and the people as well, were too strong in their convictions of right, too thoroughly grounded in the foundations of the faith, to permit loose doctrine or living to pass by without censure. They believed in a wholesome regulation of such matters by trial and punishment, and although the course which they felt themselves called upon to follow was ofttimes painful in its consequences, they never flinched from living up to their professions.

All this time the Pastor was winning fresh honors both in the pulpit and in the broader field of authorship. In 1835, while on a tour through Europe, he preached the annual sermon before the Congregational Union of England and Wales, then in session at London. This memorable discourse was afterward referred to by the English delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, in this City, forty years later. In 1839 he published *The Obligations of the World to the Bible*, a series of lectures to young men; in 1846, *The Attraction of the Cross*, a work which was republished in London; in 1847, *The Bible, not of Man*, published by the American Tract Society in this country, and by the Religious Tract Society of London; *The Mercy Seat*, 1850; *First Things*, 1851; *The Glory of Christ*, 1852; *The Contrast*, 1855, and *Pulpit Ministrations* in 1864. In 1832, when this City was given up to the cholera, he nobly refused to leave his post, and continued to minister to the dying, while the plague was slaying its multitudes around him. This conduct was characteristic of the man. Up to the last hour of his life, when age had dimmed his vision, and his faculties were rapidly sinking into the torpor of death, he retained the same old courageous spirit, the same firm reliance upon Providence, and the same fortitude under suffering which had distinguished him from his youth.

In doctrine as well as in practice the Brick Church has until late years belonged to that branch of the Presbyterian Church known as the Old School. In the division which resulted in the formation of the New School the Brick Church remained neutral, and, when at length imperatively called upon to take sides, contented itself with remaining in the Old School body, while disapproving its arbitrary acts. In mission work the church has been particularly prominent. Few churches have contributed more liberally to foreign and domestic missions. In the work of educating poor but deserving young men for the Gospel ministry it has had few rivals. New-York, Boston, Princeton, and Elizabethtown bear willing testimony to its energy in this respect. For the past sixty years the history of the Brick Church has been so interwoven with that of its venerated Pastor that it may in reality be said to be his history. In 1854, during the absence of Dr. Spring in Europe, his salary was, by a unanimous vote of the congregation, increased to $5,000, a testimonial of their feeling toward him, which the worthy Doctor acknowledged in a heartfelt manner. In 1856 the edifice and grounds of the society on Nassau and Beekman streets were disposed of to the proprietors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES for $225,000, and the present site of the church on Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street purchased with the proceeds. The present building, which, in its general arrangement greatly resembles the old down-town one, was completed in 1856, and dedicated during the Fall of the same year. The cost of the ground and building was $250,000. In 1867, the Mission Chapel was built in Sixth avenue, near Fifteenth street, at a cost of $60,000. It contains an audience-room on the first floor, and a Sunday-school room above. About 200 regular members, with 400 other attendants, worship here, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. J. Lampson. In the church proper the membership is over 7,000. John E. Parsons, Esq., is Superintendent of the Church Sunday-school, which contains over 1,000 pupils and fifty teachers. A dispensary has also been opened in connection with the church, at which poor patients are treated gratuitously. Dr. E. D. Morgan, Jr., is the physician in charge. The death of Rev. Dr. Spring, which occurred in September, 1873, is so recent, and the eulogiums delivered upon the memory of the deceased, by his brother clergymen, so fresh in the minds of the public as to call for no reference here. At present the Brick Church is in a most flourishing condition, and bids fair to continue for many years what it has been for fully half a century past, the representative Presbyterian Church of New-York.

The names of its officers for 1874 are as follows:

Elders—Moses Allen, Sheppard Knapp, William Faxon, Ira Bliss, Winthrop S. Gilman, Benjamin F. Dunning, John E. Parsons, George De Forest Lord, George A. Bennett, Samuel E. Church, Hamilton Odell.

Deacons—John C. Tucker, Theodore Gilman, Dr. William U. Blakeman, George W. Comstock, Eli West, William D. Baxter, Arthur W. Parsons, Jr., J. B. T. Hatfield, Daniel Parish.

Trustees—Hon. E. D. Morgan, William B. Isham, George De Forest Lord, Thomas C. M. Paton, J. L. Sudham, F. W. Dunn, Henry Parish, T. P. Eldridge, J. D. Holden.

REV. JAMES O. MURRAY.

Rev. James O. Murray was born in Camden, S. C., in 1827, and educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I. At the close of his studies here he entered Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts, where he spent the three years of his divinity course. His first call was to the First Congregational Church, South Danvers, Mass., where he continued to preach during the years 185[illegible]-55. The Prospect Street Congregational Church in Cambridge was his next charge. At both of these points his work was such as to commend him to the Church elsewhere. In February, 1865, he was called to this City to assist Rev. Dr. Spring, and on the death of that divine succeeded to the pastorate of the Brick Church.

SERMON BY REV. J. O. MURRAY, YESTERDAY.

Luke xi., 13—"If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?"

Christ, it seems, was praying in a certain place, when one of his disciples, observing Him, and being struck with the sight of the Messiah in prayer, said, "Lord, teach us to pray." It is a beautiful instance of the way in which one prayerful life will teach another to be prayerful. And such an occasion for instruction Jesus never let slip. It was the origin of the Lord's Prayer, which He then gave as the model. "After this manner pray ye." That was followed up by a parable—"The Friend at Midnight"—in which the duty of a resolute and continued prayerfulness was set forth. The parable was the prelude to teachings on the nature of prayer as founded in the filial relation. If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? The whole comes to its climax in the direct personal appeal of the text, which is at the same time an argument from the less to the greater. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him? The teaching in these words has a cumulative force. It is not a single disconnected utterance. It is the end of a series, each of which grows more impassioned. It is Christ's plea for prayerfulness, so wonderfully constructed that none but an inhuman parent could possibly mistake it or be unmoved by it. The point of view which Christ takes is not so much man's need of blessing as the willingness of God to bless him. Jesus assumes this. He implies it in those striking pictures of children crying for bread, or a fish, or an egg—the necessaries of life in Palestine, the plain daily food of the common people. He mounts to the higher plane, and from that glorious altitude—the willingness of God to bless his children—inculcates the duty of prayer for the Holy Spirit. Following, then, His method, let us consider this morning the willingness of our Heavenly Father to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him. It is more than implied; it is necessarily involved in the fact of the Divine Fatherhood. What more striking characteristic of Christ's teachings can be found than his assertions and presentations of this relation between God and man? It is the title by which He names the Lord of heaven and earth. When the ancient prophets would have said Jehovah, Holy One of Israel, Mighty God, Creator of the ends of the earth, Jesus says, "My Father," "your Father," "Father in heaven." That he meant to give this relation a most commanding prominence in His revelation of God cannot be mistaken. Guarding it most carefully from any abuse of it into weak fondness, He holds it up to men as the very fountain of all spiritual light and blessedness. He will, He does, so present this Divine Fatherhood that reverence, adoration, obedience are just as plainly the duty of us, the children of this Heavenly Father, as trust and love and joy in Him are. He so proclaims the whole truth bound up in this relation that any poor soul, overwhelmed by a sense of its sinfulness and weakness, bewildered, it may be, by thoughts of its insignificance in the immensity of the universe, trodden under foot by man, and perplexed by the mysteries of being around it, borne along so helplessly on the drift of the mighty tide of life, that any poor soul, shrinking because of all this from man into itself, may yet look up into heaven above, and say—that heaven holds my Father, for Christ has taught me to pray thus. He has put the word into my lips. He has given me this relation to cling to. God then is my Father, and I am His child. And carrying His teaching beyond this point, Christ has shown how such a relation involves care for His children—active care, constant care, omnipresent and omnipotent care. For when He is unfolding to His disciples His doctrine of Providential care as the preventive of all racking solicitude about worldly things, He points to the birds, and says, "Behold the fowls of the air! for they sow not, neither do they reap nor gather into barns; yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" His Fatherhood is no mere passive relationship, founded simply on His creation. It is active, and the Divine Father is to be adored and trusted in His providences. They embody and they disclose what that relation is on the providential side of human history. Christ has translated for us the meaning of divine providence. It is the care of a heavenly Father for His earthly children. And that they might not fail at last to grasp the meaning, and take in the full import of such teachings, He has pointed them to the earthly relation as a type or symbol of the heavenly. Here, surely, can be no other than willful mistake. Here can be no difficulty of comprehension. If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone? It is surely a safe appeal to make. There are unnatural fathers. There may be, in the hardness of besotted depravity, here and there an earthly father on whose ears such an appeal would fall in vain. But the unnatural father is a horrible exception. Is not our world full of parents toiling, working, turning sometimes day into night and night into day, to give bread to hungry children? Christ thus authenticates the earthly parental relation as, in this regard, a type of the heavenly. "Read you our hearts," he says to parents. "Take their verdict on what a parent's care for children is like to be." "Let the mighty pulses of an earthly parental instinct suggest to you what the divine willingness of a heavenly parent is in caring for his children." Are there not occurring every day instances of parental devotion to children which put to shame all the pathos of fiction? Is not life among the poor and lowly, in nothing else so elevated, dignified, made to command our homage, as by the sacrificing love which spends its blood and tears upon the children? Verily, it is so. Christ knew it. The men of His day knew it, to whom He was speaking. And He knew, too, He was making the most convincing of appeals, that which would or should silence forever all doubts as to God's willingness to care for his children. When He summed up conclusions and pointed all His truths as to the Fatherhood of God, in the throbbing words, If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?

God's knowledge as a Heavenly Father of man's need of divine help is also the ground of his willingness to bestow this gift.

Omniscience holds in its perfect vision all the dread mystery, and all the baleful tendencies, and all the hidden destructiveness of moral evil. If the problem of the evil be unsolved by man, it is no unsolved problem to God. He knows why it was permitted. He knows how it came to pass. He knows what it has wreaked on human souls. Its whole history is before Him. And what is more pertinent to our present course of thought is this, He has an omniscience of what the evil is in every man's heart, in the moral surroundings when moral character is to be wrought out for the individual, in the outward acts, and in the inward latent tendencies. There may be in any soul possibilities of evil which are undeveloped. Once Judas would have shrunk back from any thought of betraying Christ, with horror greater than that of Simon Peter at the bare suggestion that he would deny Christ. God knows what a great and powerful foe sin is to man. He knows just what it has done to destroy man already. He knows perfectly what it will do for man's woe when this life is over and the scene of final retribution comes at last.

With the same comprehension, too, God understands man's helplessness against these powers of evil. Surely if He knows how helpless sparrows fall to the ground, He knows how men fall into sin, which is death. Man knows his own helplessness, in part, as he knows what sin is—only in part. The knowledge may at times be overwhelming to a human soul. From it may go up that piercing cry, "Oh! wretched man, who shall deliver me from the body of this death." But this is, after all, an imperfect knowledge. It only serves as a hint of what God's omniscience must be when applied to the evil of sin, and man's helplessness under it. The truth, too, must be told, and it is this, that the ignorance of many souls on this question of human sinfulness and human helplessness seems profound. They have no conception of what these are. The whole subject is passed by as if it had no bearing whatever on man's destiny. They live and they die, as if man were in no wise concerned to know much about them. But God knows. His omniscience is more than simple knowledge of what the world of nature is. He knows the human soul. He knows what it is capable of for goodness and for badness. He surely has under his eye at this moment every evil power working here. And as this long, long history of man's ruin by sin works itself under His providential supervision, He knows the whole, for he has seen the end from the beginning. Were this all that could be said, a doctrine of divine omniscience could bring only terror to a human soul. For God only to know this were only to know man's transgression and his doom. God knows that the Holy Spirit can so renew human hearts, so take away the bad in us and enshrine there the good; can so change the currents of evil desire and will, and make them flow toward what is holy, and thus overcome the evil in the soul and in the world for that soul, that divine omniscience becomes a blessed source of hope to man. Surely He who made man in his own image must know how to restore that image in man to its lost purity and brightness. God is not so poor a workman that when the devil has destroyed souls created by the Lord, the damage is irreparable. For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works. Renewed souls, purified hearts, made clean—built up anew by Divine grace—these are simple proofs of how well God's Spirit knows how to repair the wastes of sin, re-inforcing man's shattered moral strength, and turning the destructiveness of sin into the life and peace of holiness. This knowledge is God's knowledge as our Heavenly Father. His fatherly heart comprehends it as truly as His infinite understanding. What a foundation it is, therefore, for willingness to bestow the Holy Spirit on them that ask Him! Omniscience is a tower of hope and strength for sinful hearts. For what can such knowledge do in a *Father's* heart but move that heart most mightily to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him! You know how to give good gifts to your children—you, being evil, know this. You know how to give your children the best your love can do for them. This knowledge has come to you as you have seen their need—felt the sweetness and power of its appeal. God, the Heavenly Father, knows how to give His Holy Spirit. He, being infinitely good—infinitely wise—he knows how to do this. His omniscience broods over every heart softer than a mother's love—wiser than a father's care—and while that infinite knowledge knows how to poise vast systems in space, and how to govern a universe of inconceivable vastness—knows how to create so wonderful a thing as a human soul, it knows how to feed young ravens when they cry; knows how to give the Holy Spirit to any feeblest child of His on this footstool.

When, too, we consider that in bestowing on men the Holy Spirit, our Heavenly Father honors Christ—while blessing them—a ground of willingness to give this good gift is set forth of deep and sacred significance.

For God means to have His Son Jesus Christ glorified before men. Here, on this very globe, where once he was despised and rejected of men; where he was mocked and set at naught; here where he was made flesh—and bowed himself to death, even the death of the cross—God means to have His Son honored. Every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. He will use no mere physical means—no material, secular powers—to this high end, save as these come from consecrated hearts. He will not revolutionize the world to enshrine Christ as its King. He will not by arms of civil power—by means of sword and shield—give Him the dominion. By wholly different agencies—working slowly—taking vast periods of time for their operation—He will at last have His Son honored among all men as the Savior of the world. The Holy Spirit given to human hearts, testifying of Christ to them—unveiling His glories to the eye of faith—disclosing His power and grace to their sense of bitter need, and so glorifying Jesus in the souls of His disciples—this is God's method for honoring His Son. It may take ages. How slowly the great victory seems to come! How may eyes remain blinded to the divine excellence of Chirst! Doubts clashing here and there against convictions, unbelief asserting itself in bolder and bolder forms, and even churches bearing His name found in this nineteenth century willing—ready to fence up a communion-table as if it were the shibboleth of a sect, and not the simple, dear remembrance of a crucified Lord which every lover of Jesus Christ and His Gospel may and should celebrate if he will—it is hard sometimes for the soul to realize that Christ is ever to be glorified among men. But think rather how he has been in the past—how His Holy Spirit has testified of Him and glorified Him in the minds and hearts of men—how mighty is His hold to-day on the hearts of men who have no word for His Gospel but a word of doubt, or even of enmity! Think how, in the best thought of the world—in its Christian lyrics, which will never die; in its Christian lives, which, being dead, yet speak; in all that is purest and that is sweetest in the sanctities of the past—Christ stands pre-eminent; and then we shall see that God may be working slowly, by spiritual means only, by the tardy processes of human co-operation, by the most imperfect agencies of an imperfect Church—but God is working, surely and gloriously, to the end that every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. And thinking, too, that all comes from bestowing this Holy Spirit on human hearts; that no sooner does He come into a soul than straightway Christ is glorified to that soul's best thoughts and aspirations; that the Christian experience of the ages which has lifted up Jesus before men, and bows down to Him in such passionate adoration of faith and love, is the fruit of the Spirit—considering this, who cannot behold the willingness of God our Heavenly Father to bestow on man a gift which so honors His Son. And, therefore, it is most deeply and practically true that His willingness to give us the Holy Spirit precedes our asking. Is there willingness in the heart of an earthly parent to give bread to a hungry child before the cry of that child pierces his ear? Not more truly than in the infinite heart of God there is this readiness to give the Holy Spirit long, long before the cry may have come up from the needy soul of man. Unless this be so, the human analogies which Christ has here used are all pointless mockeries. What is needed by us, and what Christ sought in this portion of Holy Scripture to impart, is the warm and vivid conception and conviction of this fact. For this outcry of a human heart for gracious help from the Holy Ghost to come springing up from the soul in "ardent pangs of strong desire," there must be the view of a divine yearning on God's part to bestow the blessing. Whenever our supplication by any insidious, covert process takes on an attitude as if God were at first unwilling, and had to be made willing by the din of an entreaty, it can never be truly prayer. The life of prayer consists in the view that God's willingness precedes our asking. Even when the virtue of prayer is not spoiled by this idea of bringing God round through dint of hard persuasion, it may be by praying as if we were to wake up God's attention to the special case before Him; as if we were to withdraw Him for a moment from the care of a vast universe to cast a passing glance on our spiritual destiny, and having given it a thought, go back again to the concerns of His vast empire. So wrongly does the human soul sometimes conceive the divine omniscience, which is the ground of the divine willingness. God is noting everything. He has all souls under His eye. There are poor degraded outcasts in this City to-day, shrinking away in dark places from the eye of men, consumed by foul passion, ashamed to be known, ready perhaps for the fatal leap into the dark waters which shall drown, and drowning hide them; but God's eye is on them all, and no cry from them is needed to wake up His notice. If they would but ask, how quickly should they prove that a Divine willingness preceded their broken prayer; that long ere they brought themselves to seek Divine help, that help was ready. They were not ready for it. They were not willing to ask. Starving, they would not cry for bread, but used the failing strength of the soul for fiercer plunges in passion, as if the soul could be kept alive on what is its eternal death. His willingness precedes our asking. Write it over every mercy-seat; write it in the chamber where you kneel to pray; write it on the door-posts of the sanctuary; write it in the memory of your children. If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?

So, too, it may be seen that the real difficulty lies with man, and not with God; with man's unwillingness to ask, not in God's unwillingness to give. Yet some men will say, How can this be? Are not prayers going up night and day from man for such help as only the Holy Ghost can give? Is there any deeper cry coming up out of the depths of a great solicitude and longing for spiritual light and life, something for a soul to cling to in the tossings of this troubled life, than this cry for God's Holy Spirit. No, indeed; none deeper, none more sacred, none more quickly and more wonderfully answered. But the asking, is it always genuine? Does it mean what it says? May the soul not be practicing some deceit on itself even when using a form of words like prayer for the coming of the Holy Ghost? What does "asking" for the Holy Spirit really mean in a human heart? It means this, that that Holy Spirit, at His coming, shall consume and dethrone sin; shall purge the heart of its old deceitful lusts; shall come as a refiner purifying his silver with heated crucible; it means that the soul shall be willing to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit; to lead a new life in the Spirit; to cast off the armor of darkness and put on the armor of light; to be humble and childlike; to bear the cross daily, if need be; to be ministering, not ministered unto; to go forth without the camp bearing Christ's reproach. So are souls made humble, made childlike. This is what the coming of the Holy Ghost means. It means return from wandering. It means reconsecrated hearts. It means holier living. It means Christian zeal, not respectable lukewarmness. It means intense devotion to Christian truth, Christian principle, Christian life everywhere. For when it was said of Christ by His great forerunner, John the Baptist—that most heroical and beautiful character, who, along with Moses and Daniel in the Old Testament, and Paul in the New, makes us realize what a moral power individualized holiness may become—when it was said of Christ, by John the Baptist, that He should baptise with the Holy Ghost and with fire. It was distinctly taught that this would sometimes be a fiery baptism. Are you ready for the coming of the Holy Ghost in this form, a fiery baptism of you? Suppose, along with His coming, there must also come sharp discipline, a turning away of old sins, a consuming of the spiritual enemies harbored within the spirit—will you ask even for this "fiery baptism?" Quite willing, you may be, to have Him descend upon you like a peaceful dove, settling quietly on your spirits, as light settles on an evening or morning cloud; quite willing you may be to have the Holy Spirit come as the comforter, to whisper to you the words of hope from the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and take away a fear of death, and make you happy as the happiest of God's children. But are you willing to have Him come as the convincer of sin, of judgment, and of righteousness? Are you ready to hail His blessed coming, though it be by baptism of spiritual fire which shall burn, but only to purify and refine? Coming thus, He comes as the greatest of all boons to men; coming thus, He comes to lift the soul up into new and more blessed regions of spiritual life, even as the prophet of old was received up into glory in a chariot of fire.

But when a soul is thus ready for the coming of the Holy Ghost—ready for struggles, or self-denials, or toils, or discipline, for these must needs be—and lifts the cry, "Give, O Father in heaven, give Thy child the Holy Spirit," the heavens do open, the Spirit descends, the heart feels His blessed presence and quickening, the heart is made a temple of worship and sacrifice and praise. The Holy Spirit indeed is here. He is in this world, dwells here in place of Jesus till Jesus comes in the clouds of heaven. You do not have to cry out for a far distant helper. You do wrong to suppose that He will come only like mighty rushing winds. If your heart is only ready and willing to have Him come there are a thousand avenues through which He will steal into your heart and dwell there. By truth, by sacraments, by worship, by prayer, by silent meditation, by holy struggle, by earnest work. He knows how to make each of these a blessed pathway, and over them with shining foot-steps to enter your waiting hearts.

UP-TOWN PISTOL PRACTICE.

On Saturday afternoon an unknown woman visited the establishment of George E. Corbiere, pawnbroker, No. 449 First avenue, and endeavored to effect a loan upon a silk dress. Believing the garment to have been stolen, the pawnbroker refused to accept it as a pledge, and the woman ran out of the shop, leaving the dress behind her. Some time afterward George Pratt visited Mr. Corbiere's shop and demanded the dress. It was refused him and he became angry and abusive. Corbiere attempted to eject him, when Pratt drew a revolver and fired one shot at Corbiere. Pratt was followed by Officer Hardigan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was also shot at by Pratt. The latter was arrested and yesterday morning taken before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court. The prisoner was remanded to enable the officer to discover the ownership of the silk dress.

THE LATE DR. MONTGOMERY.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—SERMON BY BISHOP WHIPPLE.

The Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was crowded beyond its capacity yesterday morning, on the occasion of the memorial services of Rev. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, D. D., who was for nineteen years its Rector. The interior of the edifice gave every evidence of mourning, and the chancel was gracefully draped in black and was plentifully supplied with wreaths and immortelles. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. Peters, Rev. Mr. Osgood, and Rev. Mr. Myers and Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., Bishops of the Diocese of Minnesot. The services commenced with the reading of the text, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple," and the choir sang the anthem, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord." The exhortation, general confession and absolution followed, and instead of the "Venite," the hymn was rendered, beginning with the words, "Christ being raised from the dead, dieth no more." The seventh section of the Psalms, and the Te Deum, creed, prayers, and litany, were read, and the impressive hymn, "Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee," was effectively rendered. The hymn, "I will not live alway, I ask not to stay," was rendered by the whole congregation, and the sermon was then preached by Bishop Whipple. He took as the basis of his discourse the miracle connected with the rising of Lazarus from the dead, and the lesson which it inculcated concerning the glory of the resurrection. He knew of nothing so afflicting to the heart as the death of a loved one. But yesterday one who walked and talked with him, who shared with him his glorious plans for the perpetuation of the divine name, and who was so full of Christian, generous, impulsive love, was dead. There was nothing which could so readily enlist sympathy as a home bereaved by the presence of death, and that bereavement was necessarily augmented, in proportion to the extent of the loss. The relation of a pastor to his flock was of a nature that produced the intensest love, for in joy or adversity he was the unchanging support and friend, and when death suddenly deprives them of his presence and guidance, a dark shadow fell over many hearts. In the time-honored cemetery in Rome, where its great are buried, he could find no epitaph recorded, save that illustrating earthly distinctions; but in the catacombs where were buried the remains of the old martyrs, every inscription pointed to trust and peace in the Eternal Redeemer. They had faith only in Jesus and regarded death as the entrance into eternal glory. The Gospel of Christ portrayed His true character and they could readily distinguish that he was one who wept and suffered and experienced all the infirmities of the flesh to which we are exposed. It proved that resurrection was not inconsistent with the truth of existence, and that same power which breathed life into dust could raise to immortality the remains of an earthly existence. Of their friend and Pastor who died he could say he knew his youthful life, and the friends of his generous boyhood were the friends of his ripened manhood. In his youth he gave up all for Christ—his family, worldly hopes, social position, and everything that gave him promise of a foremost place in the world were willingly offered up for God, and that early determination was the key to the understanding of his life. During his life in the Theological Seminary he was called to perform missionary work for a period of one year, and the experience he there acquired made him forever afterward the friend of every missionary and the wise counselor of the Board of Missions. It was his purpose to devote his life to this field of labor, but it was otherwise ordained, and he was called to the pastorate of a poor, struggling parish in Philadelphia. For eight years he worked unceasingly in the worst localities of the city with success, and he was then brought to a wider field of usefulness. He was the best of Pastors, because he was the truest and best of men. He felt for men in suffering, and had always a word of cheer and encouragement. His activity was untiring, and a few days before his death he went twenty miles to attend the bedside of a woman who had once been a member of his church. He was truthful, not merely in words but in every act of his life. He was brave and broadly sympathetic, and though not a deep theologian, he was highly cultured, and his faith consisted in a personal, living Christ, the Redeemer and Savior of mankind. Bishop Whipple warmly eulogized his general character, and observed that the lesson of his life, for his flock to profit by, was an unwavering faith and confidence in Jesus.

The services terminated with the benediction.

MANOR MISSION CHAPEL.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW EDIFICE—MISSION WORK IN THE DISTRICT—THE PROGRESS OF TWENTY YEARS.

The dedication of "Manor Mission" Chapel, attached to Sunday-school No. 120, on West Twenty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. The mission is connected with and supported by the South Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, Rev. E. P. Rogers, Pastor. The new building is a substantial brick structure, containing a chapel 25 by 100 feet, two commodious class-rooms, infant class-rooms, library, and apartments for the janitor. The chapel is a well-lighted, cheerful room, neatly decorated and comfortably upholstered. The three stained-glass windows over the platform are the gift of the Sabbath-school children of the South Reformed Church, and the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, in gold on a blue ground, have been presented by Mr. Edward H. Muller. Other gifts which greatly add to the beauty of the interior, have also been presented by several church members. The building was erected by Mr. William Youngs, at a cost of $25,000, of which the parishioners of the South Reformed Church have paid over $20,000 by voluntary contributions, and handed over $5,000 as the proceeds of a fair, thus presenting the chapel free from all encumbrances. The "Chelsea Manor" district, in which the mission is situated, is largely German, and in years past was known as the most wicked and abandoned in the City, and the dedication of a handsome chapel to the worship of God in its midst will be hailed with gratitude by all interested in the progress of evangelization.

At the services yesterday afternoon the chapel was crowded, among those present being many members of the congregation and consistory of the South Reformed Church. On the platform were Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of the Twenty-ninth Street Reformed Church; Rev. W. A. Brooks, acting Pastor of Manor Mission, and Mr. Frederick C. Jones, Superintendent of the Sunday-school. The singing was led by a choir of ladies. Rev. Dr. Rogers explained the objects for which they had met, and congratulated the congregation on the happy consummation of what cost them many years of thought and labor. Rev. W. A. Brooks then read the eighty-fourth psalm and appropriate passages from the New Testament, after which the hymn, "We are going forth with our staff in our hand," was sung.

Rev. Dr. Taylor was then introduced. He congratulated his hearers on having taken such firm hold of home missions, and erecting the beautiful chapel about to be dedicated to the Lord Jesus. The Divine Master had commanded His disciples to go into the world and preach the Gospel, beginning at Jerusalem. So it was with them; they should preach the Gospel to all mankind, beginning with those around them. This spirit had been demonstrated in the action of Andrew, who, when he found the Messiah, first told his brethren before he informed others. The woman of Samaria also first informed her neighbors that she had found the Savior, and the apostles, on the day of Pentecost, began to preach to their brethren first, because they were most dear to them. It was just so in the present day. In laboring for the diffusion of the Gospel they should begin at home, taking care, however, not to stop there. It was a mistake for congregations to look for other and more extensive fields of labor and neglect the opportunities lying at their very doors. If they could do anything to grapple with the sin lying around them, they should exert themselves to the utmost. It would not do for the members of the chapel to sit still and admire their new building, but they should use it constantly, and work valiantly for the saving of souls. If Christians kept silence there were those around who were always anxious to lure souls to destruction. Look at the streets. How many inducements were held out to seduce the young to sin and misery. Vice sought no rest, but adapted itself to the characters of those whose destruction was sought. There were low dance-houses, gambling dens, drinking saloons, and palaces of infamy in their midst, whose emissaries were to be found on almost every street corner. To counteract this evil they should be warm and earnest in their endeavor to do the work of God. Congregations should not allow the duty of saving souls to devolve solely on the pastors and officers of their churches. Those persons oftentimes had more to do than they could perform in the discharge of their ordinary duties. It was not enough for them to give their money; they should enter into the work with spirit, and place their time and talents at the disposal of God. If people only displayed half as much anxiety to do the work of God as politicians of either party did to procure success, how soon would the City of New-York become thoroughly evangelized. They, who professed to be anxious to do the work of Christ should not allow themselves to be outdone by the children of the world. By the memory of Christ in Gethsemane, by their hopes of heaven, he conjured them to give themselves up to the work of home missions, and show that they were as anxious to do the work of Christ as worldly men were to do the works of the flesh.

After the hymn, "We praise Thee, O God," had been sung, Mr. Frederick C. Jones, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, delivered the following address, which is of interest as showing the origin and progress of mission-work in the "Manor" district. He said: Looking backward over the nineteen years and seven months since "Manor-mission" was organized seems to the speaker like reviewing a life time, and to keep within limits he can give but an outline of the beginning and progress of a work which has spread over so many years, enlisted the hearty co-operation of such a large number of teachers, and been productive of so much good to thousands of families. To Mr. R. G. Pardee, whose labors in the cause of Sabbath-schools are known to many present, belongs the honor of planting this goodly tree under whose fair and fruitful branches we this day gather. Yet all the fruit of these long years, whether garnered or now growing, is the product of one earnest thought carried into practical effect by that zealous and faithful worker. During the Winter of 1854 Mr. Pardee made successive appeals to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, urging them to establish a mission Sunday-school in this destitute field, the most neglected, he said, of any upon the island, unless he excepted "Mackerelville." The speaker heard those soul-stirring addresses of Mr. Pardee, and an earnest, prayerful determination was aroused not only in his heart, but in the hearts of others in that church, and when, upon the report of a committee, it was decided that the old hall, on the south-east corner of Twenty-fifth street and Ninth avenue, was unfit for a Sunday-school, and the project abandoned, the subject was taken up by a few members of the church, and, under the guidance and assistance of Mr. Pardee and Mr. George S. Conover, of the South Reformed Dutch Church, the school was commenced on Sunday, April 8, 1855, with fourteen scholars, eleven of whom were gathered from Twenty-sixth street and three from Twenty-fifth street. The old wooden building on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Ninth avenue, like the entire neighborhood about it and around us, has changed for the better in many respects since 1855. Some of us can remember the terrible condition of this section of the City twenty years ago. Possibly the "Five Points" looked a little more wretched and uncivilized, but its moral degradation was probably no worse. In this district we were in a certain degree regulated by the Union, in the extent of our responsibility, as to systematic visitation, and we were assigned a certain district which amounted in all to two blocks only, and upon thoroughly canvassing 244 tenements were found, 40 of which were places where intoxicating drink was sold! Although our section for regular visitation was so limited, we were not restricted to it for scholars, and many children came to our mission from above Twenty-fifth street. This portion of the City is to-day one of its worst quarters, especially west of Ninth avenue, but when we first began our work it was considered dangerous for respectable people to venture within some of the tenement houses. We have already said the hall was dilapidated; it was, indeed, dangerously so, and before we opened our school it had settled several inches on one occasion when crowded; but it was the only available place, and at a low rental of $6 per month, which gradually increased to $600 per annum, we ventured to attempt expelling the spirit of darkness—for, of all the bad places in this section, we had chosen the worst. The proprietor of the drinking-saloon, gambling-room, and bowling-alley beneath us was also the keeper of a sort of house of refuge for all sorts of bad men—burglars, bank-robbers, counterfeiters, and thieves. Here they fled for protection from the officers of the law; besides, on week days and nights our hall was used for pugilistic performances, dog fights, rat baits, low dances, &c. Up to November, 1866, the school was sustained by the contributions of various friends of the enterprise, but it was not thought desirable to allow the school to drift along uncertain as to its support, and besides it was sorely in need of a new and suitable building. The motto of our mission is, and ever has been, "Jehovah Jireh." A few of the teachers thought it unwise to connect ourselves with any particular church, but the majority were more than ever impressed with the conviction that the kind offer of the South Reformed Church to adopt the mission as its own, to care for its growing wants, and to ultimately build a new chapel, was another and very marked proof of the fulfillment of our motto, and gladly accepted it as a sure provision sent of the Lord, and on the 25th of November, 1866, the "Manor Mission" was taken under the fostering care of the church. To Rev. Dr. Rogers, whose untiring efforts have resulted in the building of this beautiful chapel, we owe a debt of gratitude and love. Against seemingly insurmountable obstacles he has persevered in his endeavors to raise money in a time of great financial depression, and success has crowned his labors, and this new building stands as a monument of his zeal and devotion in behalf of this most needy mission field. Upon him and those generous members of his church and congregation who have freely given their aid in building the chapel, and carrying on this branch of the Lord's Zion, we pray that He who maketh rich and addeth no sorrow will continue to shower his choicest blessings. During its entire history this mission has had but two regularly elected Superintendents—Mr. Joseph Wales, from April, 1855, to Dec. 29, 1858, at which time the present incumbent was chosen, and Mr. William Foster Lee, Assistant Superintendent, the latter having acted as Superintendent on former occasions. The school took its name, "Manor Mission," from its location in what was long ago called "Chelsea," or "Chelsea Manor." And the old house was known as "Manor Hall"—a high-sounding name for such a disorderly den for vicious characters, and around which there was such utter disregard for law and order. The details of these nineteen or twenty years are too numerous to read at this time. The average attendance of children during the first year was 80, second year was 145, third year was 180, fourth year was 200, and so on until now our average for a few years past has been about 250. Evening preaching services were inaugurated in the Autumn of 1858, and have been sustained, with occasional interruptions, until the present time; and since March, 1857, regular monthly concerts, or children's meetings, on the third Sunday evening of each month, have been observed, and these have been most delightful and instructive to parents as well as children.

We asked of God this chapel; our prayer is answered; but the religious demands of this densely populated section are not being met. This ward contained (or did contain several years ago) over 44,000 inhabitants, and it is patent to all observers that the activities of the church are not in keeping with the rapid growth of places of vice. The gospel is not being preached to the masses or non-church-going multitudes. All around us thousands abandon themselves to lives of wickedness and utter disregard of the laws of God or man. Sabbath desecration and drunkenness prevail on every hand. We are, in the providence of God, set in the very heart of the greatest missionary field of the world. Our cry to-day is to the churches, "Come over and help us." These sides of our city are the nests of vice that breed contagion, and from the central churches we look for helping hands and for material aid. It is within the power of the Christian Church to save these perishing thousands. God grant this mission may never lack for earnest, faithful teachers, and that it may grow into a church, and cause this desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose, and the fruits thereof to shake like Lebanon.

The hymn "Strike, oh Strike for Victory" was then sung, and the usual dedication services were recited by Rev. Dr. Rogers.

An address by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, followed by the benediction, brought the services to a close.

A CHRISTIAN THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, has issued the following proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and praise in that State:

With the advice and consent of the council, I designate Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving to God for the prosperity and fruitfulness of the year; for the success which has attended the labors of the husbandman, the enterprises of the commerce, and the industries of our people; for the institutions of freedom and religion; which make our Commonwealth the abode of purity and peace; for the example and influence of our public servants, who, living or dead, inspire the hearts of our citizens with higher aims and a firmer purpose to serve the cause of humanity. Let us praise God and render thanks for all His mercies, the daily bounties of His provinces, the beauty of His smile in the changing seasons of the year; the grace which garners in our homes the treasures and enjoyments of domestic life; and, above all, for the higher hopes and aspirations which spring from the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. With a gratitude proved genuine by the generosity and kindness kindled in our hearts toward the poor and suffering, the outcast and the oppressed, the weak and the criminal, let us strive to merit at last the Divine approbation, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

THOMAS TALBOT.

By his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GERMAN.

Anton Strauss, aged twenty, a pocket-book maker, who resided with his parents at No. 269 Bowery, committed suicide at a late hour on Saturday night by shooting himself through the heart with a cavalry pistol. It appears that Strauss was paying attentions to Miss Annie Laur, a young girl living at No. 173 Eldridge street. His friends did not approve of the intimacy, and told Strauss that Miss Laur was not a proper person to keep company with. On Saturday night Strauss met Miss Annie walking along the Bowery with a young man whom he did not know. This circumstance appears to have had a remarkable effect on him. He went home and retired to his room, and very soon after committed suicide. Coroner Eickhoff has been notified and will hold an inquest in the case.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON SIXTH STREET.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, Henry Frederick, of No. 840 First avenue, was attacked by two highwaymen at Sixth street and Avenue A, who, after knocking him down, robbed him of his purse containing $21. They then fled, but Mr. Frederick pursued one of them, and kept him in view until Officer Kennedy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, appeared in sight and arrested him. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday the prisoner gave his name as Erick Ruyter, and was held by Justice Wandell in default of $5,000 bail for trial. Mr. Frederick fully identified the prisoner as one of his assailants. His alias is Harry Ruyter.

CONSECRATION SERVICES.

A NEW BISHOP FOR HAYTI.

THE CEREMONIES AT GRACE CHURCH YESTERDAY—SERMON BY BISHOP COX.

The consecration of Rev. James Theodore Holly, D. D., Bishop elect of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Island of Hayti, took place yesterday at Grace Church. There was a large congregation in attendance, and very many colored persons were present to witness the conferring of the Episcopal office on one of their race. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was the presiding prelate, and the other Bishops taking part in the consecration service were: Bishop Potter, of New-York; Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Bishop Hare, of Niobrara; Bishop Cox, of Western New-York, and Bishop Skerfoltt, of Pittsburg. The musical service was not especially elaborate. After regular morning prayer, the communion service was proceeded with, and was followed by the reading of the epistle and gospel of the day.

Bishop Cox, of Western New-York, preached the consecration sermon, taking his text from the sixty-eighth Psalm, thirty-first verse: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." The preacher gave application to the text by pointing out the catholicity and universality of the Church of Christ. He showed how it was wider in its reach than all schemes of philosophy; how it covered all social problems, and took into its sheltering fold the people of every nation, race, and color. The ceremony at which they were called upon to assist illustrated in itself the catholicity of God's Church, which was the united brotherhood of men in Christ Jesus. Ethiopia, he said, was mentioned in the text as if the bringing it within the fold were to be the ultimate triumph of the Church of Christ. It was a text, however, which taught men not to be impatient for the fulfillment of God's promises. It did not mean that the promise which it contained would be carried out soon with reference to the point of time occupied by the psalmist, but that when the proper time came it would be realized in the evangelization of Ethiopia, that the spirit of God would move over the waters and make dry land appear. God had given abundant tokens of the ultimate fulfillment of the promise contained in the words of the Psalmist, and He had determined when all things would be accomplished. But it became them to ask if the ceremony at which they then assisted was not a sign and token that the time had come. Might they not believe that in the procedure of that day they could recognize the visitation of Ethiopia. Let them observe the signs of the times. But a short time ago they knew little or nothing of the geographical features of that large and benighted country. The small belt on the coast was only known, while its vast interior remained unexplored. But the providence of God had moved adventurous men like Mungo Park, Livingstone, whose precious life had been sacrificed, and others to start in quest of the sources of the Nile, while the dreadful slave trade had given way to the advance of civilization. Were not these tokens of the fulfillment of God's promise? After referring briefly to the origin of the Republic of Hayti, the preacher went on to say that all must concede that the providence of God had interfered to open new channels for the African race. Theirs was the duty, as Christians, to act toward that race the part of the Good Samaritan. Their Missionary Church had done much for Hayti, but still much remained to be done. His brother elect was about to go among 600,000 people, of whom only 100,000 were even nominal Christians, and with this great work before him he needed the support and prayers of the whole Christian Church. Addressing himself to the Bishop elect, the preacher reminded him of the great responsibilities which devolved upon him, and gave him the assurance that the whole Church shared those responsibilities with him. They were all pledged to make a success of that work which, he believed, was only a link in the golden band by which all people were to be drawn closer and closer together.

After the sermon, the ceremony of consecration was proceeded with. The presiding Bishop took his seat in front of the holy table, and the elected Bishop, vested in his rochet, was presented by two of the assisting prelates. The testimonials of the elected Bishop were then read, after which he made the customary promise of conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The presiding Bishop next exhorted the people to prayer, and the litany was recited by the presiding Bishop and congregation, with the supplemental prayer for grace for the new Bishop as prescribed in the form of consecration. The usual doctrinal confession was then made by the elected Bishop, and the customary affirmative answers were given to the questions of the presiding Bishop. The elected Bishop having been vested with the rest of the Episcopal habit, the "Veni Creator" was said over him, the presiding Bishop beginning, and the Bishops and others present answering by verses. The remainder of the prayers were then said, and the presiding Bishop and other Bishops present laid their hands upon the head of the elected Bishop, who knelt before them, the presiding Bishop meanwhile saying:

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God, which is given thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and love, and soberness."

The Bible was next delivered to the kneeling Bishop with the prescribed exhortation, after which the communion service was proceeded with, the newly consecrated Bishop and other prelates partaking of the sacrament. The remaining prayers were then said, and the service was brought to a conclusion with the benediction.

BUSINESS NOTES.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE STOCK MARKET—AN INSURANCE CASE IN THE COURT OF ARBITRATION—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

An impetus was communicated to speculation Saturday in the stock market by a report that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads had come to an agreement which would do away with the competition which has proved so injurious to both. It was stated that the basis of the agreement was that the Pacific Mail Company should surrender the China business via Panama. A reporter of THE TIMES, in an interview with a prominent official of the Company, was informed that negotiations had for some time been in progress looking toward a solution of the difficulties existing between the companies that would prove mutually advantageous. Several conferences had taken place between the representatives of the two corporations, but no definite conclusion had yet been reached. He believed, however, that the negotiations would ultimately be successful.

The impression on the street was that the compromise will amount to nothing, and will end, like all previous attempts, in the continuance of the bitter and ruinous strife which prevails between the companies. The attempt at compromise, it is asserted, is attributable to apprehensions on the part of the "bull" clique in Pacific Mail, who fear a decline in the stock will follow the establishment of the contemplated rival line to run in connection with the Pacific roads from San Francisco to Japan.

In the Court of Arbitration, Saturday, before Judge Fancher, was commenced the trial of the case of Becker & Co. against the General Insurance Company, of Dresden, for the recovery of $3,400 insurance on a portion of a cargo of grain shipped from Hamburg. The steamer, meeting with an accident, was compelled to put into Glasgow with a portion of the cargo damaged. The whole cargo was insured for the sum of $180,260 in the General Insurance Company, and the relative insurance on the amount damaged, which had to be sold under its market value, was $3,430 43, which amount Becker & Co. claim.

Superintendent Grant, of the Produce Exchange, reports that the Exchange was open 27 days last month; 68 meetings were held, as follows: Arbitration Committee, 11; Complaint, 15; Board of Managers, 4; Exchange, 1; Petroleum, 7; Provisions, 7, and 23 by the standing and special committees. Donations of books for the library were received from seven gentlemen; Hon. E. C. Benedict gave 125 volumes. Twenty-one members qualified during the month, and two died. The number of visitors was 616, and 2,509 messages were received and dispatched.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The Republicans elected an undoubted majority of the Legislature of Massachusetts last Tuesday. This majority is as little tinctured with Butlerism as any that ever met at the State-house by the public favor. The Republican strength will be found remarkably clean, being largely composed of independent, self-reliant Representatives and Senators, unlikely to fancy weak-backed candidates, prone to compromise with mischievous political forces for present popularity. We have no doubt that the Republicans will take the United States Senator from their own ranks, but no timorous politician, whose chief fear has been the frown of the now prostrate 'back pay' champion, need apply. The times and the party require men of nerve and backbone, who will insist on the elimination of the corrupt element from politics; reform in the management of the party organization; an advance of the civil service of the Federal Government so that office-holders cannot nominate members of Congress and incumbents of responsible State offices; and, in a word, the placing of the Administration in such an attitude that the people will be convinced it is not a close corporation for the benefit of a few adroit political ring-masters, but an institution existing and being managed for the general good."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
	McKee vs. Driscoll.	249	Nathan, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
79	Sturm, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	250	Pittman, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
26	Kenny vs. Warren.	252	Scofield vs. Scofield.
76	Matter of Chapin.	253	Hyman vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co.
106	Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.	266	Catherwood vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co.
106	O'Brien vs. Trayner.	271	Capen vs. Schneider.
107	Beasley vs. The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn.	272	Haven vs. Totten.
111	Eicke &c. vs. Grunzinger.	273	Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
116	Currie vs. Kingsland, &c.	274	Dinsmore vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
117	Geary vs. Brady, &c.	275	Bennett, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
130	Meyer vs. Meyer.	276	Fitzgerald, vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
134	Johnson vs. Harland, &c.	277	Barney vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
238	Wertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	278	Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
153	Marshall vs. Henriques.	279	Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
207	Southmayd vs. Holroyd.	283	Abrahams, Ex'r., vs. Grennell.
159	Otto, Trustee, vs. Hughes.	284	Same vs. Same.
160	Elias vs. Elias.	285	Matter of Palmer, Receiver.
175	Conklin vs. Harris.	286	Dambmann vs. Butterfield.
177	Maer vs. Cedar Point Iron Co.	287	Weed, Ex'r., vs. Killeman.
214	In the matter of Wilsenaki.	291	Patterson vs. McCann &c.
225	Bulger vs. Smith, &c.	292	Funk vs. Funk.
226	Bulger vs. Bates, &c.	293	Haeffner vs. Heydecker.
233	Oppenheimer vs. Van Biela, &c.	295	Powers vs. Raynor.
234	Durant vs. Adirondack Co.	298	Ebbinghausen vs. Templeton, &c.
235	McConnell vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	299	Jennys vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
244	Hart, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	302	Hanly vs. Hodges.
245	Toone, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	303	Ratzer, Sr., vs. Ratzer, Jr.
246	Traphagan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	304	Lemon vs. Gewebr.
247	Breslin, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	305	Bean vs. Benedict, &c.
248	Connolly, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 23, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
	Demurrers.	263	Wilson vs. Deen.
27	Filley vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.	264	Steinbach vs. The Relief F. Ins. Co.
12	Clerke vs. Butler et al.	265	Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
23	Ouparguet vs. Monense.	266	Wilson et al. vs. Deen.
31	Howard Mission, &c., vs. The Mayor.	267	Knight vs. Ott et al.
38	Ronalds vs. Thomas et al.	268	The Erie Railroad Co vs. Archer.
41	Wood vs. Mayor, &c.	269	Minford vs. Allerton et al.
42	Middleton et al. vs. Baldwin, et al.	270	Ring vs. McNamara et al.
65	Mackey vs. Aner.	271	Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
69	Willard vs. O'Connor, Sheriff.	272	Stevenson, &c., vs. Lesley et al.
	Issues of Law and Fact.	273	Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
271	Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.	274	Henderson vs. Camp.
203	Codling vs. Brown.	275	Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
204	Salmon vs. Gedney et al.	276	Bunker vs. Cummings et al.
205	Green vs. Milbank et al.	277	Hobby et al. vs. Ingersoll et al.
208	Humphreys vs. Hurtt.	278	Murray vs. The Evansville & I. R. R. Co.
217	Man vs. Koehler et al.	279	Parks vs. Stout et al.
232	Boody vs. Drew et al.	280	Quackenbush vs. Camman.
235	Bell vs. Cochrane.	281	Deutsche Evangel, Luth. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
245	Sonneborn et al. vs. Lavarello et al.	282	Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards.
246	Bliss vs. Meigs, Jr.	283	Same vs. Same.
247	Davenport vs. Forester et al.	284	Same vs. Same.
248	Rosenfeld vs. Ettinger et al.	285	Same vs. Same.
251	Valentine et al. vs. Burger et al.	286	Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Warren.
252	Krebbiel vs. Leslie.	287	Porous Plaster Co. vs. Seabury et al.
253	Otto vs. Fabb.	288	Bacharach vs. Slavin et al.
254	Hoar vs. Covert et al.	289	Ware vs. Schmale et al.
255	Edelsten vs. Earle.		
256	Hurd vs. Burchard.		
257	Reilly vs. N. Y. Steam Power Co. et al.		
258	Eyckman vs. Ferry.		
259	Wormser vs. Ames et al.		
260	Wood vs. Goetz et al.		
262	Dearing vs. Hopkins et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
384	Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1704	Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
2300	Man, Receiver, &c. vs. Conklin.	746	Dickson vs. O'Brien.
2130	Oberg vs. Roberts et al.	2482	Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
2098	Appleby vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.	2558	Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.
2600	Eddy vs. Waller.	2844	Reed vs. Hedges.
2658	Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor.	2026	Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2610	Strang vs. The Mayor.	2630	Hurlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
161	Brink vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	396	Cowles vs. Watson et al.
160	Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	28	Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1388	Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	669	Benjamin vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1951	Walsh vs. Mead.	1553	Hollister vs. Englehart, &c.
457	Bronson vs. Frothingham et al.	1911	Colt vs. Golden Bronze H. Co.
2001	Baldwin vs. Smidt.	3533	Auberv Association vs. Baxter.
1499	O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.	1181½	Wilson vs. N. Y. & Troy Steam-boat Co. et al.
1213	Lowenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.	1	Latourette vs. Clarke.
1465	Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.	1791	Holdrege vs. Webb.
1651	Allis vs. Phillipsburg Mfg. Co.	1851	Maples et al. vs. Wood.
1285	Dean vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	1893	Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.
1907	World Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Cohn.	3603	De Beaulem vs. Stupp.
1747	Covert vs. Beman, Ex'r.		
1899	Owens vs. Cassidy.		

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos.		Nos.	
7	Belmont vs. Pouvert.	34	Whitman vs. Nicol.
15	Harrison vs. Kirke.	39	Dillon vs. Masterson.
22	Giles vs. Austin.	47	Morey vs. Met. Gaslight Co.
30	Am. Med. Co. vs. Kessler.	49	Risley vs. Smith.
31	Crane vs. Sonneborn.	50	Woodin vs. Frazee.
32	Boyd vs. Yelverton.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1122	Witkowski vs. Brennan.	865	Clare vs. National City Bank.
1440	Duer vs. Reed.	554	Petrie vs. Poillon.
1076	McDaniels versus O'Brien.	972	Hazewell vs. Coursen.
1186	Frank vs. Chemical National Bank.	650	Clarkson vs. Brevort.
642½	Stevens vs. Coleman et al.	680	Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
424	Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gouser.	700	Bleeker vs. Davidson et al.
582	Urbach vs. Doughaday.	494	Gleb vs. Schafer.
		712	Wagner vs. Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Larremore, and Daly, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
7	Dunn vs. Meserole.	165	Pond vs. Van Orden.
33	Richon vs. Delhaus.	166	Kaiser et al. vs. Richardson.
37	White et al. vs. Continental Nat. Bank.	167	Polhamus vs. Bogart.
38	Barnes vs. Mott, &c.	169	Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
45	Tinker vs. Morgan et al.	170	Holler vs. Ahrens.
48	Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c. of N. Y.	171	Sampson vs. Alexandre et al.
61	Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c. of N. Y.	172	Crane vs. Hutson.
67	Foster, Rec'r, &c., vs. McMullen et al.	173	Weir vs. Levy.
87	Gessner vs. Saenger.	174	Baxter et al. vs. West
91	Drayton vs. Reid et al.	175	Farrell vs. Faxon et al.
35 A	Moeller vs. Quinn.	176	Schmidt vs. Pfaff, Pres., &c., et al.
50 A	—— vs. ——.	177	Schmidt vs. Gunther, Pres., &c., &c.
92	Lehman et al. vs. Richards.	178	Otto vs. The St. Gabriel's B. Society.
85	Altman vs. Altman et al.	179	Marks vs. White.
141	Stewart et al. vs. Martin.	180	Classen vs. Van Eltz.
143	Crow vs. Smith.	181	Crow vs. Winterbottom.
144	Brennan vs. Frank.	183	Smith vs. Clark.
150	Miller vs. The N. Y. Central and H. R. R. Co.	184	Krass vs. Lazarus.
151	Knox, &c., et al. vs. Kelly.	186	Hickey vs. Dalton.
152	Knoblock vs. Ranges.	187	Eno vs. Hamel.
155	Dewey vs. Ransom.	188	Frobesen vs. Friede.
157	Clocke vs. Thompson.	190	Shipman vs. Raisbeck et al.
158	Connor vs. Yates.	191	Dieckman vs. Loewy.
159	Reisig vs. Monahan.	192	Badourean vs. Sutton et al.
160	Hecht vs. Wasserman	194	O'Connor vs. Moschowitz.
161	Kennedy vs. Hough.	195	Page et al. vs. Platt.
162	Sheahan vs. Glynn.	196	Glaser vs. Cunningham.
163 (No. 1)	Day vs. Pitts.	199	Leon vs. Kimball.
164	Same vs. Same.	200	Crowe vs. Elder.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1035	Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	487	Kiefer vs. Schedd.
1711	Hayward vs. Brennan.	525	Quick vs. Tinker.
1157	Wood vs. New-York, New-Haven & Harlem Railroad Co.	95	Cockroft vs. Harlem Railroad Company.
851½	Cohen vs. Goldstein.	1646	Wright et al. vs. The R. & W. D. & C. Co.
575	N. F. & M. Insurance Company of P. vs. Sader.	915	Voss vs. Hillier.
2194	Goodheart vs. Devas.	1040	Harrington vs. Taylor.
		397½	Agate vs. Lowenbein
		1817	Mawsby vs. Mayor.
		805	Gallet vs. Nichols.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
449	Portens vs. Murray et al.	541	Lawson et al. vs. Ryan et al.
80	Schile vs. Fisher.	542	Hartman et al. vs. Travis, impleaded.
655	Cabot et al. vs. Lawrence et al.	543	Bodine vs. Demilt.
728	Oppenheimer vs. Schlit	545	Hulin vs. Reeve et al.
1024	Hall vs. Schafer.	546	Crane vs. Kursteiner
1542	McAuliffe vs. Paulding et al.	547	Gilbert vs. Sherman.
680	Bull vs. Jaffray et al.	551	West et al. vs. Muir.
		552	Furn vs. Davy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Maddox, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1496	Channing vs. Longstreet.	1553	Mechanics' & Traders' National Bank vs. Moore et al.
551	Maurer vs. Meyer.	1683	Gayte vs. The Mayor, &c.
532	Carpenter vs. Walker et al.	1684	Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
540	May et al. vs. Koch.	1685	Devereux vs. The Mayor, &c.
288	Phelps vs. Fijux.	1686	Coyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
1369	Marie et al. vs. De Conrey.	1687	Gallagher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1370	Same vs. Same.		
1371	Same vs. Same.		
179	Hyslop et al. vs. Kennard.		
1466	Bernstein vs. Keyser.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1569	Quick et al. vs. Quimby.	1226	Robertson, Jr. vs. Middlefield M. Company.
1444	Schwarzschild et al. vs. Otto.	1291	Falconer et al. vs. Cohn.
164	Tighe vs. Renauld.	1383	Williams vs. Kneeland.
1531	Kelty et al. vs. Hernstein.	1434	Marshall vs. Mitchell.
1582	Travis et al. vs. Wice.	1259	Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Excelsior Manufacturing Company.
1454	Lathrop et al. vs. Mumby.	1241	Slattery vs. Cahoun et al.
1451	Hopper vs. Brady.		
1294	Cohn vs. Moses et al.		
1511	Miranda et al. vs. Berntich et al.		

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

James Keegan, Patrick Barry, James McCabe, Samuel M. Cox, John O'Rourke, James Trimble, Benjamin A. Willis, Mathew Nugent, John H. Strand, John E. Warren, Andrew McCabe, Adolph Robinson, Frederick Meserole, Morris Krause, Henry Meyers, Michael Foley, John E. Murphy, Thomas G. McQuade, Peter Twambly, Thomas E. Gould, James R. Hill, are to be tried for violation of the election laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Robert Wilson, robbery.
John Eddinger, robbery.
Charles Grandine, felonious assault and battery.
John Bryson, felonious assault and battery.
John Donohue, burglary.
Frederick Spring, burglary.
John Doyle and Peter Martin, burglary.
Patrick Malone and John Finan, burglary.
James Griffin, grand larceny.
John Kerrigan, grand larceny.
Joseph Johnson, grand larceny.
John Higgins, grand larceny.
Nellie Dunn, grand larceny.
Francis J. Kerr, grand larceny.
William Tucker, concealed weapons.
Michael Rochford, concealed weapons.
Frederick Wahle, larceny from the person.
Solomon Weiner, false pretenses.
Alfred Jones and Frank Ennis, false pretenses.
William White, burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Goldberg vs. Utley; motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

In the matter of Townshend; New-York Savings Bank vs. May. Memorandums for counsel.

Cunningham vs. White: motion granted. In the matter of Shaw; McGee vs. McGee. Memorandums.

Baldwin vs. Binney; explanation required.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hamilton vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; new trial granted and payment of costs to plaintiff unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the damages to $500, in which event the motion is denied, with costs to abide result. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Tinker vs. The Bickford Knitting Machine Company motion denied with $10 costs.

Webster vs. Wall; motion granted.

Swain vs. Jackson; order for injunction denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 7.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	N. W. Con. Gold bds. 81	200	N. Y. C. & Hud. 102¼
10,000	U. P. Land Gt. 87	200	Union Pac. b3. 36
5,000	U. P. Sk'g Fd. 75	500	do. 36
67	Harlem Gas Co. 125	1000	do. 36⅛
300	West'n Un. b3. 79⅜	1000	do. 36¼
500	do. 79⅜	2400	do. b3. 36¼
700	do. b3. 79½	100	do. s3. 36⅛
700	do. 79½	1200	do. 36⅛
100	do. b3. 79½	500	do. b3. 36⅜
1400	do. s3. 79⅜	6000	do. 36⅜
500	do. 79⅜	500	do. b3. 36½
100	A. and P. Tel. 19¾	300	do. 36⅜
100	Quicksilver. 30	400	Rock Island. 98⅛
400	Pacific Mail. 44⅞	900	do. 98⅜
2500	do. b4. 45	150	do. 98½
1300	do. 45	200	do. b3. 98⅜
300	do. b3. 45⅛	300	do. b3. 98¾
400	do. 45⅛	700	North-west'n Pf. 54
300	do. b3. 45¼	1000	North-western. 38⅞
700	do. 45¼	100	do. s3. 38⅞
1000	do. 45¼	200	do. b3. 39
700	do. b3. 45⅜	400	do. 39
300	do. s3. 45⅜	400	do. s3. 38⅞
500	do. 45½	200	do. 38⅞
700	do. 45⅜	400	do. b3. 38⅞
700	do. 45⅜	100	do. b3. 39
300	do. b3. 45⅝	100	do. 39
500	do. 45⅝	200	do. 38⅞
200	do. s3. 45½	200	N. J. Central. 106¾
1400	do. 45⅝	5	do. 107
700	do. 45⅝	20	do. 107⅛
700	do. 45¾	200	Han. & St. Jo. 26¼
1100	do. 45⅞	100	do. b3. 26½
900	do. 45⅞	100	do. s3. 26½
500	do. 45¾	100	St. Paul. b3. 34⅜
200	do. 45¾	900	do. s3. 34⅜
200	do. 45¾	200	do. 34⅜
600	do. 45⅞	600	do. 34½
800	do. 45⅝	200	do. s3. 34⅜
300	do. 45½	300	do. b3. 34¾
2100	do. 45⅜	200	do. 34⅝
700	do. b3. 45⅝	500	St. Paul. Pf. 54
500	do. s3. 45½	200	do. b3. 54
400	do. 45½	100	Tol. & Wab. 30½
50	W. Fargo Ex. b3. 78	400	do. c. 30⅜
6	do. 78	100	do. b3. 30⅝
7	Mich. Central. 74	900	do. 30⅜
200	Erie. b3. 28⅜	1000	do. b3. 30½
100	do. 28⅜	400	Ohio & Miss. b3. 30½
100	do. b3. 28½	1300	do. 30⅜
100	do. n. r. c. 28⅜	500	do. b3. 30¼
300	do. 28½	800	do. b3. 30¼
400	do. b3. 28⅝	500	do. b3. 30⅛
200	do. 28⅜	800	do. 30⅜
100	do. b3. 28⅝	200	do. b3. 30⅜
200	do. s3. 28½	2300	do. 30⅜
100	do. 28½	300	do. b3. 30⅜
400	Lake Shore. s3. 81¼	1000	do. 30½
4400	do. 81⅜	100	do. s3. 30⅜
200	do. s3. 81⅛	300	do. 30⅜
400	do. s3. 81⅜	1300	do. 30⅜
1200	do. b3. 81½	700	do. b2. 30⅜
300	do. 81⅜	2300	do. 30⅜
45	St. Louis & I. M. 20	100	C., C. & I. C. 9⅞
100	do. 20½	200	do. s3. 9¾

MONDAY, Nov. 9—A. M.

There were some significant changes in financial circles during the week which closed on Saturday last. Immediately preceding and after the decided results of Tuesday's elections, depression prevailed in speculative securities on the Stock Exchange, and the gold premium was higher. This condition of affairs did not suit the interests of speculators and some other parties, consequently shrewd manipulation was resorted to, both on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room, for the purpose of setting aside the effect of the elections and replacing it with an apparent "good feeling." Any one familiar with Wall street, must know that this was a comparatively easy task, at least in some quarters. Heretofore the Gold Room has been looked upon as the barometer of public opinion; but of late things have changed in Wall street, and the Gold Room has lost its former prestige, speculation therein having been dead for some time. It will be seen, therefore, that the Gold Room was susceptible of easy manipulation, and on Wednesday morning, when gold rose to 110½, it was sold down to the starting point by speculative sales, the operation being assisted by an outflow of Gold from the Treasury on account of interest and called bonds. Europe does not know the changed condition of the Gold Room as well as we do at home, and consequently our bonds abroad were made to respond slightly to the apparent indifference of the Gold Room by a fractional advance. The Stock Exchange now represents public sentiment to a large extent, and this was seen in the general depression and lower prices for speculative securities which followed Tuesday's elections, but the condition of the market did not suit the interests of certain large speculators on the bear side, who discovered that they had too many followers, and saw the necessity of changing front and becoming bulls temporarily. This they did by purchasing stocks at the decline on Wednesday and suddenly advancing the market, thus frightening the smaller operators on the bear side into covering their short contracts, which operation left the large speculators the only bears and enabled them to sell at a good profit the Stocks they bought on Wednesday, and at the same time to put out a fresh line of shorts at higher figures than have been current for some time past.

The general trade of the City was quiet at wholesale, and the distribution of merchandise from this point was on a very moderate scale. There is an absence of any speculative feeling in mercantile circles. The City retail trade was quite good, the pleasant weather having had a tendency to revive business with our retail merchants. The import entries at the port for the week were $6,405,638 general merchandise, and $1,365,350 dry goods, making a total of $7,771,028. The export clearances of domestic produce were $5,236,120, and the outflow of specie and bullion, $328,484. Some advance was established in breadstuffs during the week, and at times a fair business was transacted, in part for export. The cotton movement at all the ports for the week included receipts of 148,013 bales, and exports of 52,287 bales. The total receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1 are 800,197 bales, and exports, 283,791 bales. Both the receipts and exports this year are in excess of last year.

The monetary situation was without any important change; call loans were made at 2@3 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 4@5 ₱ cent. In the discount market prime merchant paper was taken at 5½@7 ₱ cent. The present low rates for money indicate the general dullness of trade. Last year about this time money was loaning at 1-32 ₱ diem, down to 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, but then that was panic year. In 1872 and 1871, money at this time was loaning at 6@7 ₱ cent., which implied a healthier condition of affairs. The bank statement issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, is an exhibit which cannot be intelligently explained by anything that has occurred during the week. The loans show an increase of $3,108,000, and the only possible way to account for this is that the banks have bought bonds. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $2,354,000 on account of interest, and redeemed $3,233,000 5-20s. The Customs receipts were $1,549,000. The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed a total of $4,300,000 on account of November interest. The Treasury also sold $500,000 Gold. Notwithstanding these figures, the banks gained only $553,700 specie. This, certainly, is remarkable. The deposits are up only $901,200; and here again is something remarkable. The total reserve of the banks is $72,026,500, or $15,388,025 excess—a gain of $158,500. The following table shows the comparative condition of the averages of the banks for the past three weeks:

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
Loans	$281,873,500	$281,958,500	$285,066,500
Specie	13,585,200	12,021,100	12,574,800
Legal tenders	58,830,800	59,621,600	59,451,700
Deposits	226,304,800	225,852,700	226,753,900
Circulation	25,013,500	25,057,500	25,082,400

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Differences.
Specie	$12,021,100	$12,574,800	Inc..$553,700
Legal tenders	59,621,600	59,451,700	Dec.. 169,900
Total reserve	$71,642,700	$72,026,500	Inc..$383,800
Reserve required ag't. deposits	$56,463,175	$56,638,475	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$15,179,525	$15,388,025	Inc..$158,500

The Gold speculation was alternately weak and firm; at the opening the price advanced from 110¼ to 110½, then fell off to 110, and finally recovered to 110¼. Cash Gold has been easier, in consequence of the Treasury disbursements. The Foreign Exchanges were strong and higher, closing at $4 84½@$4 85 for bankers' 60 days, sterling, and $4 88½@$4 89 for demand. The firmness of Exchange was due to a continued loss of bullion by the Bank of England, a demand from bankers to remit for called bonds and interest, and a fear that we shall have further importations of securities when the result of the recent elections is fully digested on the other side. The Bank of England lost £127,000 on Saturday. This drain of bullion from the bank is partly for shipment to Egypt in payment for cotton. On Saturday private telegrams were received in this City to the effect that Turkey had successfully placed a loan on the London market. If this is so, then the drain is likely to continue and the bank rate advance.

The Stock Exchange speculation was heavy and lower on the railway and miscellaneous shares early in the week, but afterward advanced on the covering of short contracts. The early decline was ⅛ to 1¾ ₱ cent., but in the final dealings the market advanced ½ to 3½ ₱ cent. The most prominent stocks were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, North-west, St. Paul, and Ohio and Mississippi. The advance in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail at the close was caused by reports in regard to some agreement or contract on freights between the Atlantic and Pacific; negotiations are in progress, but nothing has been arranged as yet and may not be. The advance on Saturday frightened the bears into covering and enabled the bulls to market long stocks. Government and Railroad Bonds have been generally firm. State Bonds have been dull.

The following table reflects the course of the markets, as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1873. Nov. 8.
*U. S. new 5s, C., '81	111¾	111½	111½	106½
*U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111	110¾	111	106
U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅞	117¾	117⅞	111½
American Gold	110½	110	110⅛	107½
Bills on L'don, 60 ds.	$4 85	$4 84	$4 84½	106
N. Y. C. & Hudson	102⅜	101¾	102¼	79⅝
Chic. & R. Island	98¾	96⅞	98¾	86½
Pacific Mail	45⅞	43½	45½	28
St. Paul Common	34⅝	32½	34⅝	22⅜
St. Paul Preferred	54	50½	54	44½
Western Union	79¾	78	79⅜	48
Union Pacific	36½	33⅞	36¼	16⅛
Lake Shore	81⅝	80⅛	81½	61⅞
Toledo & Wabash	30¾	29	30¾	36⅛
North-west Common	39¼	36⅞	38⅞	34⅞
North-west. Pref.	54	52¼	54	53¾
Del. & Lackawanna	109½	108½	109¼	83
N. J. Central	106¾	106	106¾	86½
Panama	115	114½	115	80½
Erie	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30⅝	27⅞	30⅝	22½
C., C. & I. C.	10	9⅝	9⅞	17⅛
Harlem	130	129¾	130	103

*Ex-Dividend.

The following are the imports at this port during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Sept. 12	$6,958,507
February	34,616,354	Sept. 19	6,659,952
March	42,448,552	Sept. 26	7,503,092
April	40,560,095	Oct. 3	6,632,465
May	40,532,709	Oct. 10	6,479,189
June	32,446,690	Oct. 17	6,602,070
July	28,257,774	Oct. 24	4,760,918
August	35,867,825	Oct. 31	4,770,530
Sept. 5	6,771,208	Nov. 7	7,771,028
Total since Jan. 1			$349,863,623
In corresponding period 1873			846,961,883
In corresponding period 1872			388,477,613

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	Sept. 12	$5,907,998
February	23,096,973	Sept. 19	4,591,531
March	24,965,895	Sept. 27	4,354,724
April	25,759,359	Oct. 3	5,278,759
May	35,661,012	Oct. 10	8,866,219
June	36,466,582	Oct. 17	5,240,286
July	29,959,116	Oct. 24	5,552,953
August	30,654,788	Oct. 31	4,743,516
Sept. 5	5,588,077	Nov. 7	5,236,120
Total since Jan. 1			$288,039,931
In corresponding period 1873			250,443,181
In corresponding period 1872			195,117,103
Gold Nov. 7, 1874			110⅛
Gold Nov. 8, 1873			107½
Gold Nov. 9, 1872			113¾

The exports of Gold and Silver for the current calendar year have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Sept. 12	$723,088
February	2,980,860	Sept. 19	400,187
March	2,527,822	Sept. 26	4,354,724
April	2,467,005	Oct. 3	220,429
May	12,775,800	Oct. 10	206,762
June	6,913,775	Oct. 17	315,204
July	2,798,050	Oct. 24	448,058
August	8,138,104	Oct. 31	400,120
Sept. 5	472,244	Nov. 7	328,484
Total since Jan. 1			$49,071,224
In corresponding period, 1873			44,203,880
In corresponding period, 1872			64,382,019

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office for the current calendar year, have been as follows:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,219,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,044,213	May	2,104,000
June	7,608,006	June	8,104,000
July	9,432,782	July	16,092,143
August	13,897,030	August	4,997,700
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Sept. 19	2,440,000	Sept. 19	281,000
Sept. 26	2,515,700	Sept. 26	173,000
Oct. 3	2,286,100	Oct. 3	108,000
Oct. 10	2,383,000	Oct. 10	162,000
Oct. 17	1,966,060	Oct. 17	106,719
Oct. 24	2,057,400	Oct. 24	94,296
Oct. 31	2,097,000	Oct. 31	2,531,000
Nov. 7	1,549,000	Nov. 7	2,554,000
T'l since Jan. 1	$103,105,316	T'l since Jan. 1	$60,776,831
Same period '73	106,788,358	Same period '73	60,314,199
Same period '72	131,530,269	Same period '72	69,406,177

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company were for the month of

October, 1874	$381,021 51
October, 1873	323,800 66
Increase 17⅝ ₱ cent	$57,220 85

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway makes the following general exhibit of its earnings and expenses for the month ending Sept. 30, 1874:

FREIGHT.		EXPENSES.	
Ordinary	$18,654 49	Conducting Transportation	$4,951 20
Government	381 42	Motive Power	5,094 38
Total	$19,035 91	Maintenance of Cars	518 18
PASSENGER.		Maintenance of Way	8,097 37
Ordinary	$15,978 32	General Expenses	1,217 60
United States Troops	162 80		
Expresses	545 25	Total Expenses	$19,878 73
United States Mails	694 17	Net Proceeds to Balance	16,619 67
Total	$17,380 54		
MISCELLANEOUS.		Total	$36,498 40
Sundry Sources	81 95		
Gross Earnings, 118 miles	$36,498 40		

Net Earnings, 45.53 ₱ cent.

COMPARATIVE.

Gross Earnings, as above	$36,498 40
Gross Earnings, same month, 1873, same mileage	34,326 24
Increase, 6 3-10 ₱ cent	2,172 16
Net Earnings, as above	$16,619 67
Net Earnings, same month, 1873	18,769 31
Decrease, 11 4-10 ₱ cent	2,149 64

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Butter, pks	3,770
Bees-wax, pks	4	Cheese, pks	5,575
Bones, tons	152	Beef, pks	61
Beans, bbls	748	Pork, pks	35
Copper, bbls	28	Cut-meats, pks	24
Copper, cakes	132	Lard, tcs	323
Cotton, bales	5,419	Rice, pks	25
Flour, bbls	4,703	Resin, bbls	7,249
Meal, bags	155	Syrup, bbls	41
Wheat, bushels	88,377	Sugar, bbls	315
Corn, bushels	53,300	Spirits Turp., bbls	946
Oats, bushels	25,655	Skins, bales	38
Malt, bushels	700	Starch, pks	485
Barley, bushels	19,250	Tallow, pks	123
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tow, bales	31
Dried Fruit, pks	638	Tea, pks	3
Eggs, bbls	1,401	Tallow-oil, bbls	32
Grease, pks	9	Tar, bbls	128
Hops, bales	875	Tobacco, hhds	93
Hides, No.	323	Tobacco, pks	555
Hides, bales	84	Wool, bales	132
Leather, sides	9,626	Whisky, bbls	427

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady since our last, with Yellow quoted at 30c.@31½c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The dealings in the leading kinds have been on a moderate scale, with values generally quoted steady. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4 75@$5 50; Up River, $4 75@$6: Haverstraw, $6@$8 25; Croton Front at $21 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 per thousand.

COFFEE—Quoted nominally as in our last, without dealings in Rio of importance. The arrival of the Lyra adds 5,000 bags to the available supply of Rio in first hands, now amounting to 17,800 bags. Of other kinds sales have been reported of 513 bags Laguayra, part ex. Rocket, at 18⅜c.; 236 bags Porto Rico, at 18¼c. @18½c. and 200 bags Maracaibo, ex. Jane Adelaide, at 19c., gold.

COFFERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately active and firm. Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $30@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Is selling slowly, as a rule, at about previous prices. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do. 6-thread and 9-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 16½c.; do. do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do. do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12c.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,114 bales, (of which 467 bales were placed on last evening,) including 151 bales to shippers, 633 bales to spinners, and 330 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ₱ lb. The business for early delivery has also been on a restricted scale, opening a shade firmer and closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bales, of which 2,700 bales were on last evening, and 10,200 bales to-day, with 2,400 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; December, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; January, 14 31-32c.@15c.; February, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; March, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; April, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; May, 16⅛c. and June, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,419 bales, including 1,799 bales from Norfolk, 298 bales from Savannah, 1,797 bales from Charleston, 37 bales from Indianola, 468 bales from Newbern, N. C., 30 bales from Baltimore, and 990 bales ₱ railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 27,821 bales....The week's receipts hence have been 18,889 bales. Also 15 bales Sea Island.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 270,186 bales, (including 233,306 bales to Great Britain, and 36,888 bales to the Continent,) against 207,898 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in rather better demand and held more confidently.

DYE WOODS—Have been very firm on light offerings, checking business, though a good demand has been noted. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $23; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $175, gold, ₱ ton.

EGGS—Have been less active and rather weaker in price. We quote within the range of from 23c.@32c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 26c.@30c.@31c. for fair to strictly prime.

FERTILIZERS—A generally slow trade has been reported, within the previous range as to values, in most instances.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively quiet on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry noted for shipping grades of State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been much lighter, with holders rather more confident in their views as to prices. The business was mainly in extras, available at $4 85@$5 for fair to very good lines, chiefly the latter. Trade and Family Extras have been moderately sought after, but, in instances, at easier and irregular figures, on comparatively liberal offerings of stock. The sales since our last have been 15,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 40, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 85@$5; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75, mostly at $5 25@$5 60; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 60@$5, mainly at $4 75@$5; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 80@$5 65; and Trade and Family brands within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,200 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates, of which were 3,500 bbls. very good Extra State at $5 ₱ bbl....Southern Flour dull, but steady; sales, 650 bbls....Rye Flour firm and wanted; sales, 400 bbls....Corn-meal steady, on sales of 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a very good demand noted for shipment, milling, and to some extent on speculative account, closing buoyantly. A fairly active inquiry prevails for Winter Wheat, chiefly for the better grades, prices of which have shown more firmness on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, of 158,500 bushels at $1 12@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 22 for (15,000 bushels) choice Minnesota to arrive within thirty days, and $1 15@$1 20 for about fair to prime car stock, prompt delivery; $1 12 for new No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 09@$1 10 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 10 for prime, and closing with $1 10 bid, and up to $1 12 asked for the best samples; $1 08@$1 10 for new No. 2 Minnesota Spring, car lots; $1 07@$1 08½ new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 06@$1 07½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 07 for prime afloat; $1 03@$1 05 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 13½ for No. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed; $1 10@$1 18 for poor to very choice old No. 2 Spring; $1 03@$1 20 for ungraded Spring; $1 23@$1 25 for good to prime new Amber Western, mostly at $1 25 for prime Michigan; $1 15@$1 23 for poor to strictly prime Red Western; $1 23@$1 36 for poor to extra White Western; $1 20 for White Canada, (2,000 bushels,) smutty, in bond. The sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, early December option, mentioned in our last at $1 10 ₱ bushel, embraced 50,000 bushels, deliverable Dec. 1 to 20....Corn has been in very brisk demand for home use, shipment, and on speculative account, at an advance of 1½c. a bushel, closing very firmly. The business has been largely in stock in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 307,000 bushels at 91c.@93¼c. for sound old mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92½c.@93c. for prime, closing at 93c. afloat; and 91c.@91½c., closing with 91½c. bid and 92c. asked in store; 93¼c. for choice, afloat, for local use; 82c.@85c. for about fair to very good new mixed do., car stock. Other kinds somewhat nominal....Rye, quoted stronger in price, on light offerings and a rather better inquiry. Sales 1,600 bushels Canada, in bond, at 93c....Barley, steady but less active; sales, 2,500 bushels choice Two-rowed State, to arrive, at $1 32; 18,000 bushels Danubian and Hungarian, to arrive, at $1 25@$1 31, chiefly at $1 25....Barley-malt in fair demand and quoted steady; sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels at $1 50 for Lake Shore, old, and Canada, new, the latter cash, and $1 35 for Western, short credit....Canada Peas in demand and quoted at $1 10, in bond, with two boat-loads reported sold, part to arrive....Oats have again advanced about 1c. a bushel on a more active inquiry, chiefly on trade account and restricted offering. The business has been mainly in prime Mixed Western. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at 59c.@62c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, mainly prime Chicago, at 61½c.@62c. afloat, and 61c. in store; 61c.@64½c. for White Western; and 59c.@62½c. for Mixed and White State....Hay, Straw, and Feed, about as last quoted.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 35,877 bbls. Flour, 333,873 bushels Wheat, 263,145 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 22,102 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand, but at somewhat easier rates. The week's receipts have been 89,278 Hides, and 24 bales do.; sales, 32,180 Hides, and 40 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 3,730 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., part at 25c.@25½c., gold, 60 days to 4 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, 24 lbs., at 24¾c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,540 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 24 lbs., at 21c., gold, 60 days to 4 months, as they run; 9,080 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 20 to 21 lbs., at 24½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 745 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Dry California, to arrive, 22 to 23 lbs., at 25c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,445 Orinoco, 22 lbs.; 665 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs.; 1,605 Dry Texas and Southern, 18 to 22 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 750 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs.; 400 Wet-salted Havana, 40 lbs., 1,520 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 40 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11⅝c., currency; 40 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms; and, to-day, 2,200 Buenos Ayres at 25c.@25½c., gold; 2,838 San Juan, 1,000 Entre Rios, 2,000 Dry Texas, 778 Dry-salted Matamoras, 228 Dry do., and 400 Wet-salted Havana, on private terms; and 1,200 City Slaughter at 11⅝c. ₱ lb. The stock in first hands here this morning was 236,600 Hides, and 1,419 bales do., against 117,300 Hides and 490 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The inquiry for Laths has been comparatively moderate, on the basis of $1 50@$1 60 for Eastern, ₱ M. Lime has been in rather more request, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 60, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 25@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 30, for home use and shipment, ₱ bbl. The lumber business has been generally inactive, with values showing considerable irregularity. The export movement has been limited. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $22@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Trade very moderate; foreign quoted about as before: 120 tcs. common Cuba sold at 40c. New crop New-Orleans lower, with sales reported of 100 bbls at 75c.@78½c. ₱ gallon. An arrival of 261 puncheons and 26 tcs. Ponce has not yet been reported as marketed.

NAILS—A limited business has been noted in most kinds, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d.. quoted at $3 50@$3 75, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more freely dealt in at about steady rates, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 30@$2 35; sales, 2,600 bbls. on this basis, chiefly good Strained; also, 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 62½@$2 75; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; and 150 bbls. Extra Pale at $7 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull, within the range of $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl....City Pitch quiet at former rates....Spirits Turpentine quoted steady, but dull, at 35½c.@36c.; sales, 75 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—The offerings have been moderate and the market has been firm, on a fair inquiry. Western quoted on the basis of $46 50@$47, currency, ₱ ton. City nominal. The week's receipts have been 6,235 pks.; exports, 15,445 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, quiet on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk....Refined, in light demand, quoted from receivers at 11⅛c.@11¼c., with a contract for 2,500 bbls reported resold at 11c....Refined at Philadelphia, 10¾c.@10⅞c. for early delivery; sales, 4,000 bbls. at 10¾c.... Refined, in cases, 17c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and quoted weak in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. Western Mess at $19 75@$20. And, for November, 500 bbls. do. at $19 50. Other kinds nominal.... Dressed Hogs in less demand, and quoted down to 8⅛c.@8¼c. for City....Cut-meats firm, but less active; sales 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies on private terms, quoted at 10c.; 2,500 Smoked Hams, chiefly at 13½c.; and small lots of other bulk stock at former rates....Bacon quiet, with sales reported of 200 bbls. City Long Clear, within the range of 10c.@10¼c. Options for Winter delivery unchanged....Lard has been in less request for early delivery, at rather easier prices. Sales, 150 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c.; small lots of new do. at 14c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 13¾c., with some holders claiming 14c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; and small lots of Refined at 14¼c.@14½c. For forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported, but at ⅛c.@3-16c. off yesterday's figures; sales include 500 tcs. Western Steam, November option, at 13¼c.; 250 tcs., seller to about March 15, at 12½c.; 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12½c., closing at 12 7-16c.@12½c.; 1,750 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅜c.@12½c., closing at 12⅜c.; 2,750 tcs., January, at 12 7-16c.@12½c., closing at 12 7-16c.; 250 tcs., January and February, at 12 7-16c.; 500 tcs., February, at 12 7-16c.@12½c., closing at 12 7-16c., and 1,000 tcs. Refined, January option, at 13c....Beef quiet within the previous range....Butter and Cheese quoted as in our last, on a moderately active inquiry for the more desirable grades of stock, quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 872 pks. Pork, 6,557 pks. Beef, 4,482 bxs. Bacon, 2,462 pks. Lard, 15,015 bxs. Cheese, and 1,260 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been dealt in to a limited extent only, yet has been held about as before. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6@$6 37½, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 300 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $2 80, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate business. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been held at 5⅝c.@5¾c., gold, free, but has been quite dull.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and nominal; receipts, 663 pks.; no sales of moment. We quote (nominally) Guatemala Deer, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 52½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 62c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ lb....Goat have been in slack demand, with prices favoring buyers; receipts, 189 bales; sales 130 bales Cape, 25 bales Maracaibo, 20 bales Mexican, 15 bales Buenos Ayres, and 11 bales Payta, on private terms; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in limited request since our last, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted rather more attention, but at somewhat easier prices, fair to good Refining having been quoted at 8¼c.@8½c. Sales, 240 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 111 hhds. common do. do., at 8c., and 19 boxes White at 10c., ₱ lb. Refined quiet at about former reduced figures.

TALLOW—Firm; sales equal to 95,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. for good to strictly prime....Stearine quoted strong at 16c. for strictly prime City, and 15¾c.@16c. for prime to choice Western, but scarce and quiet....The week's exports of Tallow have been 487 pks.

WHISKY—More active and quoted firm; sales 500 bbls. at 99c. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol at equal to 98c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in the way of berth Freights has been comparatively moderate, with rates ruling about steady. Room has been in reduced supply, by sail and steam, for the principal British as well as the Continental ports. The offerings for the Continent consist mainly of Provisions (chiefly Lard) and Cotton. The Provision room by the Hamburg steam lines has been nearly all contracted for ahead as far as the close of January at very full rates, as indicated by our recent reports of extensive engagements. There has been less activity in the chartering line, with tonnage in comparatively moderate supply and generally held rather above the views of shippers, checking business. Vessels suited to the Petroleum and Lumber trades have been most sought after. Tonnage for the Cotton and Grain trades has attracted less attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 150 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb., and by steam, 300 bales Cotton, part at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 2,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; 200 pks. Pork, 400 pks. Seed, and 14,000 Staves, on private terms; 950 bbls. Apples, in lots, at 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; 4,400 pks. Provisions, at 25s.@30s., mainly at 30s., including 600 bxs. Bacon at the latter rate; 50 tons Oil-cake, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. ₱ tierce. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 125 tons Provisions, at 25s.@40s.; the latter rate for Butter; 50 tons Tallow and 50 hhds. Molasses at 25s.; and 50 tons Leather at 60s. Also a British bark, with deals, from St. John's, reported at 71s. 3d.; and a ship, with do., from Wicasset, reported at 65s.; and three ships, with wheat from San Francisco, reported (as recharters) within the reduced range of 47s. 6d.@55s....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain (rumored) at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl; 400 bales Hemp at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 bags Clover-seed at 25s.; and 1,500 bxs. Cheese (via Southampton) at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 650 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 25 pks. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 900 pks. Provisions within the range of 25s.@30s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a bark, with equal to about 3,400 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, as loading on owner's account....For Londonderry, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a British ship, 834 tons, with about 5,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ₱ bbl., vessel to have prompt dispatch in loading. ....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 410 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 478 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £900. ....The German ship, 1,263 tons, with 8,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, gets 4s. for Antwerp, 3s. 6d. for Bremen, and 3s. 9d. for Hamburg....For Bremen, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain, reported on the basis of 9d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin, and 100 bxs. Bacon, on private terms; and by steam from Baltimore, 1,000 bales Cotton ⅞c.@1c., and 500 bags Clover-seed at 1½c. ₱ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,650 tcs. Lard, December and January shipments, within the range of equal to 50s.@55s.; 450 pks. Provisions, early shipment, at 42s. 6d.@45s.; and 50 tons Leather at equal to 62s. 6d....For Lisbon a Portuguese brig, 280 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, (about half in each form) reported on private terms....For the River Platte an American schooner, with lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $19, gold, net, and with general cargo back to Baltimore at $2,250, currency....For Jamaica an American brig, with staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11, gold, for hhd. stock....For Barbados a schooner, about 210 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,100, gold. ....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 294 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at $1 ₱ bbl....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, from Ship Island Harbor, reported at $8 50, with option of Martinique at $8 75, currency...For the Windward, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $9....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Hoops and Shooks, from Philadelphia, reported at $9 and 35c....For Aspinwall, an American bark, 597 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $7....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Jacksonville, reported at $8; another, with do., from Fernandina; and another, with do., from St. Mary's River, at $7.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—There has been no important change in the wool market for the past week; if anything a firmer and more confident feeling is noticeable among holders, and no desirable lots of Wool could be purchased without paying full current rates. About the average number of buyers have been in the market, including large and small manufacturers, who continue to purchase only for immediate wants, but the wants are so pressing that it has recently taken about 1,000,000 lbs. Domestic per week to supply them, notwithstanding the depressed state of the trade; the entire sales of the week have been upward of 1,500,000 lbs.; fine Fleeces have attracted more attention, and 100,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, XX and above, but principally XX, have been sold at 55c. ₱ lb.; the entire sales include 256,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, from 50c. for No. 2 up to 57½c. for XXX, mostly medium and XX Fleeces at 54c.@55c. Combing and Delaine selections remain unchanged; the market has been well cleaned of the most desirable lots, and medium is difficult to find; the sales have been 75,000 lbs. at 57c.@62½c. for Washed, and 40c.@45c. for Unwashed. Pulled Wool has been selling more freely, upward of 200,000 lbs. having been disposed of, mostly on private terms; very choice Main Super has been sold as high as 60c., and 23,000 lbs. Good Super at 51c. The transactions in California include 162,000 lbs., at 23c.@39c. for Spring; 20c.@25c. for Fall; the best lots of free Fall Wool cannot be quoted over 24c.@26c.; the sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, from No. 2 to XXX, at 57c.@57½c.; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@52c.; Western and Ohio Fleeces, 47c.@56c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 57c.@62½c.; Washed Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 40c.@45c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces, 30c.@40c.; Super and X Pulled, 34c.@60c.; Spring California, 23c.@39c.; Fall California, 20c.@25c.; Tubwashed, 57½c.@58c.; Scoured, 59c.@85c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Spring 91c.; No. 2 do., 86½c., cash or November; 87½c., December; Rejected, 77c.@82½c. Corn active and higher; closed 1c. below the best prices; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c., cash; 75½c., November; 73¼c., all the year; 69¼c., May; new Rejected, 62c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 47¾c. cash; 47⅝c., November; Rejected, 45c. Rye firm and in fair demand; November, 83c.@83½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, cash; $1 16 November or December; No. 3 do., $1 05. Pork in fair demand, and lower at $17 75@$18, cash; $17 15 all the year. Lard steady at 12¾c., cash; 11¾c. all the year. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the open Board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 86⅝c., November; 72⅛c., December. Corn dull at 75½c., November. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour; 53,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Rye; 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 61,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats; 14,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,861 bbls.; Wheat, 129,200 bushels; Corn, 32,049 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 198,161 bushels; Oats, 9,750 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 18,900 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring at $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm; sales of small lots Chicago No. 2 Spring at 98c.; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; do. No. 2 do., 99c.@$1; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12; White Winter, $1 21@$1 24. Corn strong; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 82c.@83½c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley quiet; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 3 Red Fall, 97c., an advance; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06. Corn firmer; 67c.@68c. for new; 80c. for old. Oats higher, but slow; No. 2, 54c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@1 12½. Rye held at 88c.@90c.; no sales. Whisky firm at 99c. Pork unchanged for spot; future higher. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon firmer, but only jobbing trade. Lard firmer; futures higher; Steam-rendered, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; 11⅞c., February. Live Hogs firm and unchanged; Bacon, $5 75@$6; Butchers', $6@$6 50. Cattle—Only low grades offering, which range 1½c.@4c. for common lots to poor Indian and Native. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Extra do., $1 30. Corn dull; sales, 3,000 bushels old No. 2 Illinois, 87c.; 2,000 bushels old High Mixed Toledo at 88c. Barley firm; sales, 20,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 43. Corn-meal—Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36. Mill-feed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $28@$29. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—22,300 bushels Corn, 71,500 bushels Barley, 8,500 bushels Rye, 1,365,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—40,500 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet and steady 14¾c.@15¼c. Clover-seed, 8c.@9c.; Timothy, $2 60; Flax-seed, $1 90. Petroleum easier; Refined, 10¾c., spot or November; Crude unchanged. Flour active and unchanged. Wheat—Prime steady; other kinds dull; Red, $1 18@$1 22; Amber, $1 22@$1 25. Rye, $1 09. Corn in fair demand; old Yellow, 90c.; new do., 72c.@75c. Oats in fair demand; White, 62½c. Whisky, $1 01. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; Western prime, 28c.@30c.; choice Western Rolls, 28c.@30c. Cheese quiet; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; prime Western, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs firm and more active; Pennsylvania, 29c.@30c.; Western, 27c.@28c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Flour in good demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 21; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Extra do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 05½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17½. Corn active and higher; new High Mixed, 68c.; November, 67½c.; Low Mixed, 76c.; new, 66¾c.; no grade new, 65c.; damaged new, 55c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 51c.; White, 52c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 6½c. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08; Corn firm; New Ear, 60c.@62c.; Shelled, 63c.@64c. Oats steady at 53c.@56c.; Rye steady at 94c.; Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25. Butter steady and unchanged. Lard opened stronger at 12½c., spot; 12c., November; closed easier; not quotably lower. Bulkmeats in fair demand, and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@14c. Whisky steady at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady; No. 1, 96½c.; No. 2, 87½c.; Nov., 87c.; Dec., 86¾c. Oats buoyant and higher; No. 2, 47½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 80c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 1, 90c. Barley inactive and lower; No. 2, Spring, Nov., $1 21½; No. 3, do., in store, $1 01. Provisions quiet and easier; prices nominal. Pork, $18. Freights; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts; 7,500 bbls. Flour; 77,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments; 3,000 bbls. Flour; 188,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Oats advanced at 68c.@70c. Pork firmer at $24 25@$25. Sugar steady. Molasses quiet. Whisky firmer at $1 01 for Louisiana; $1 01@$1 05 for Western. Coffee quiet; Ordinary, 17¼c.@18c.; Fair, 18½c.@19c.; Good, 19¼c.@19½c.; Prime, 19¾c.@20c. Corn-meal firmer at $4 25. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 32. Gold, 110⅛.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18½; No. 1 White, $1 14¾; Amber Michigan, $1 07½. Corn dull and lower at 78c.@80c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Flour steady at $3@$5 75. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 50c.; new Shelled, 60c.; old do., 68c.@70c. in elevator. Oats steady at 48c.@50c. Rye, 82c.@83c. Barley, $1 10@$1 12. Hogs, $6@$6 25; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 500 head.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cattle quiet and steady at unchanged prices; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 3,000. Hogs fairly active, but lower, at $5 25@$6 25 for Common to Choice; receipts, 16,000; shipments, 11,000. Sheep active to the extent of the offerings at $2 50@$4 50; receipts, 309; shipments, 800.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Red, 95c.; Amber, $1 05. Corn quiet and unchanged, 80c.@82c. Oats unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—None in the market. Lard, 13c.@14¼c. Whisky, 97c.@97½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Wheat—No movement. Rye—Nothing done. Corn dull; New, 83c.; Old, 90c. Oats dull; sales of one car No. 2 White State at 59½c.; 2,600 bushels, in bulk, at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed; 59c. for No. 1 do.; 60½c. for No. 1 White. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin steady; Strained $2. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow-Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar quiet at $1 90.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; old Snelled, 75c.@76c.; new do. unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain—Market bare. Pork—Demand light; holders firm. Lard, Bacon, and Bulk Meats—Market bare.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,359 bales; exports, coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 1,500 bales, stock, 24,853 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 5,791 bales; gross, 5,791 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,570 bales; coastwise, 1,294 bales; sales, 1,180 bales; stock, 90,852 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 7,098 bales; gross, 8,066 bales; exports, to France, 600 bales; to the Continent, 500 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 102,061 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,462 bales; gross, 3,576 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 48,088 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 3,172 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,046 bales; coastwise, 2,542 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 56,881 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93¼@93⅜.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for account, 93⅛@93¼.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £127,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 2½c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—U. S. Five-twenty Bonds, 1862's, 97⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7½d.; nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable November, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 63s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 7—3 P. M.—Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Spanish Gold, 198@200; American, 207@208. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 96@98 premium; short sight, do., 100@102 premium; 60 days, gold, 114@116 premium; short sight, do., 118@120 premium; on London, 133@140 premium; on Paris, 117@119 premium. Sugar, No. 12 Dutch Standard, 18½@19 reals ₱ arroba.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 88,748 bxs. and 2,900 hhds., of which 7,000 bxs. and all the hhds. were for the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon, $17@$17 50 ₱ cwt. Flour, $24@$26 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar Cured, $33@$35 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $45@$46 ₱ quintal; in tins, $48@$49 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $8 75@$9 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $25@$25 50 ₱ quintal. Onions, American, $7 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil, in tins, 6½@7 reals ₱ gallon. Shooks—Box, 8¼ reals, (gold;) Sugar Hhds, 44 reals. Freights nominal.

THE SURVEY OF THE HUDSON.

THE PROPOSED SHIP-CANAL ROUTE—THE HUDSON TO BE IMPROVED BETWEEN TROY AND FORT EDWARD.

From the Troy Press, Nov. 7.

Messrs. E. D. Johnstone and George Carrick, civil engineers and surveyors, and eight assistants employed by Gen. Newton, Chief of the Department for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, have been engaged for the past two weeks surveying the Hudson River from the State dam to the side-cut locks, West Troy. The object of the survey is to find out between the points above-named the depth of water, the configuration, and the nature of the substance of the bottom of the Hudson River. The more remote objects of the survey, however, are, it is surmised, to ascertain the feasibility and probable expense of the scheme which proposes to connect the great West with the Atlantic—the Champlain Ship Canal. The scheme proposes to make the the Hudson River between Troy and Fort Edward navigable for ships drawing from twelve to fourteen feet of water and large and strong enough to cross the Atlantic. It also proposes the widening and deepening of Wood Creek between Fort Edward and Whitehall, which here joins the south end of Lake Champlain. Passing through Lake Champlain to the north end, ships could reach the St. Lawrence through the Caughnawaga Canal, the construction of which latter is included in the scheme, and will be commenced next Spring. All obstructions between Troy and the St. Lawrence removed, ships leaving any port in Europe could get as far west as Duluth, Minn., "the zenith city of the unsalted sea," via Chicago, without breaking bulk. The scheme of course anticipates that the river between Troy and Albany will be deepened and improved. A bill was introduced into the Legislature last Spring appropriating $40,000 for the improvement of the river between Albany and the upper side-cut locks in West Troy. The next thing to this, contemplated by the scheme, is the deepening of the river by the State between the side-cut and the State dam. The survey of the river alluded to above is a fair indication that this will be accomplished.

A FUGITIVE BANK CLERK.

Superintendent Walling received a telegram several days ago from the Chief of Police of Montreal, informing him that Edward H. Davis, a young man recently employed as a clerk in a bank in that city, had absconded on the 31st ult., taking with him $22,000 in Canadian bank bills, belonging to the bank in which he was employed. Davis had been traced to this City, where he arrived on the morning of the 1st inst., and the aid of the Police authorities was requested to secure his arrest. The fugitive is but twenty-one years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, broad shoulders, fair complexion, smooth face, brown hair, and has gray or blue eyes. The money he embezzled was in hundreds, fifties, and twenties, principally in Upper Canadian and Eastern Townships Bank bills. The case has been placed in the hands of Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, who, aided by a detective from Montreal is searching for the fugitive bank clerk.

THE CROKER-McKENNA HOMICIDE.

As stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, a warrant was on Saturday issued by Justice Murray, for the arrest of George Hickey, upon the complaint of Patrick Craig. The complainant is a cousin of John McKenna, who it is alleged was shot by Coroner Croker, during his fight with O'Brien, on election day. Craig alleges that during the fight Hickey fired one shot at him. The warrant was given to Officer Smalley, of the Court Squad, for service, but Hickey was not arrested in time for arraignment at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

A SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

On Saturday Catharine McKenna went into the clothing store of Harris Browne, No. 314 Grand street, and desired to be shown some clothing. While pretending to make some selections she was seen to put some articles under her shawl. She was at once arrested, and in her possession were found two frock coats belonging to Mr. Browne. She was arraigned at Essex Market Police Court yesterday before Justice Wandell and held in $1,000 bail.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

REPAIRS BATTERY SEA WALL.

Proposals will be received by the above-mentioned Department until MONDAY, the 16th November, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the above-mentioned work, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the Department, No. 36 Union square, where forms of proposals can be obtained.

For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon Nov. 12, 1874, for the iron-work of a court-house, bell-tower, and prison building to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 11, 1874, for 3,000 barrels Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARPENTER AND MASON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 19, 1874, for the carpenter and mason work for an elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

of

HYACINTHS, LILIES, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROCUS, and other beautiful WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING BULBS,

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at 11 o'clock A. M.,

at No. 12 Cortlandt st., near Broadway.

WM. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOONEY & COMPANY, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of clothing, cloths, and clothiers' goods, &c. &c.—Dated, New-York, October 30, 1874. J. T. LEAVITT, Assignee.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ernani, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Alice Maresi, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Belle's Stratagem.—Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Hunchback.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Genevieve De Brabant, (Opera Bouffe).—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics.—Menagerie.—Museum.—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudevilles and Variety Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Hoodlum.—The Lottery.—Mr. W. A. Mestayer.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night.—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TAMMANY HALL.—Billiard Tournament.—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

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☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is rather early in the day to hear the Democrats talking about reversing the legislation of Congress enacted during the last few years. Yesterday, however, the *World*—which must now, we suppose, be regarded as an "official organ"—informed us that, "as Mr. George Ticknor Curtis pointed out in his Manhattan Club letter, there is a large body of unconstitutional legislation put upon the statute-book by Congress within the last ten years which must be repealed, and for the future the action of Congress must be reversed in that particular." That this would form an essential part of Democratic policy whenever the long-predicted Democratic "revival" came, no one has ever doubted. Just before election, the Democrats always talk loudly about "accepting the results of the war." As soon as they have gained a success, the programme is altered in the way suggested by Mr. G. T. Curtis and approved by Mr. Tilden's organ. Should the Democrats win the next Presidential election, we may confidently expect to see the legislation "of the last ten years" materially changed.

There appears to be little, if any, doubt that Senator Carpenter will be sent back to the United States Senate from Wisconsin. This shows how deaf the people of Wisconsin are to the voice of decency and reason, as uttered in the columns of the New York *Tribune*. It was clearly shown upon the personal evidence of the Professor himself that Mr. Carpenter was not a "chaste" man, and the people of Wisconsin were therefore ordered to dismiss him in disgrace. A more serious objection to a public man was never brought forward, and it came from a quarter in which chastity is notoriously held in very high consideration. That the people of Wisconsin should, by their votes, have rendered it possible for Senator Carpenter to go back to Washington for a second term, is only another proof of the low tone of public morality at present prevailing. Fortunately, however, there is still one newspaper in the country which may be trusted to keep a strict watch over Senatorial virtue.

We print this morning in detail the returns from this City (excepting six of the 357 election districts) on the Constitutional amendments. They make a better showing for these important reforms than had been conceived possible. A correspondent in another column relates some of the measures that were taken previous to the election to secure the passage of these amendments. His account shows how much guidance and assistance from organized effort even the best cause may require to be effective.

Boston papers are already calculating the probable course of the newly-elected Legislature with reference to the United States Senatorship. The general impression is that the Legislature is a sensible, independent body, and that it will avoid the tedious and discreditable scenes that took place in connection with the election of Mr. Washburn. The *Transcript* says: "We have no doubt that the Republicans will take the United States Senator from their own ranks, but no timorous politician, whose chief fear has been the frown of the now prostrate back-pay champion, need apply." Meanwhile, Gov. Talbot has joined the President in naming the 26th for Thanksgiving, in which, considering Butler, we should say the State might very heartily join.

We publish to-day a table showing the composition of the Legislature of this State for 1875. This statement is complete, and gives a total of 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the Senate, and 52 Republicans and 76 Democrats in the Assembly. The Democrats, therefore, have a majority of 20 on joint ballot. It is possible that some slight modifications in this table will be made before the Legislature meets, but the general result will remain unchanged.

After much debate and many rumors, it is now announced that the difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably adjusted. The original grievance of Japan was that the Formosans, who are nominally the subjects of China, committed murders upon Japanese shipwrecked sailors. China agrees to pay an indemnity for this amounting to about $75,000—500,000 taels Chinese money. Japanese troops are to be withdrawn from Formosa, and so the much-discussed expedition comes to an end. This is a gratifying conclusion, especially for foreign nations. Neither China nor Japan, with all of their boasted advancement in civilization, is ready to adopt the usages of Christian nations in time of war, and the representatives of the United States and European powers already find themselves embarrassed by the orders of the Japanese Government. Minister Bingham protests against an enrollment of his native servants for military purposes, and demands the return of Americans employed in the expedition against Formosa. We are glad to see so many evidences of the progress of civilization in the East; and the invention of a form of civil marriage by Mr. Arinori Mori is likely to prove a much more practical affair than his proposed new language could have been. But in the midst of these marks of social culture, it is somewhat shocking to read that the Corean Government has promised to send to Japan the heads of sundry persons convicted of outrages upon Japanese subjects.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

If changes in our rulers ever resulted in the improvement of New-York City, the people here would probably care comparatively little which party won the day at election time. As a general rule, they would try to find out which set of candidates would be likely to work the hardest to get the City out of its present deplorable condition. There can be no doubt that the Republican victory in 1872 was largely brought about by the expectation of the people that something would be done for the City. Unfortunately for both party and people, very little could be done except in the way of trying to make good the money previously stolen by the Democrats. The Republicans did not come into office with the finances in a sound condition. On the contrary, the Treasury was empty, the City was over neck and ears in debt, and to carry out great public improvements was out of the question. It was an additional misfortune that the Mayor, at so embarrassing a period, should be a man of whom the most charitable thing that can be said is, that it is impossible he can be in full possession of his faculties.

The Democrats will shortly return to power, and as their party is responsible for the mismanagement which has rendered this City one of the least commodious and one of the most unhealthy in the whole world, we may fairly expect to see them endeavoring to make some reparation for the past. Some of these days, if affairs go on as they are now doing, a pestilence will inevitably spring up in our midst which will sweep off thousands of the people, and drive thousands more to other cities or towns. The rivers are gigantic sewers, the wharves and piers are black and rotten with filth of the most horrible kinds, and the thoroughfares in "unfashionable" districts are covered with the accumulated dirt of years. In many streets, close by the leading thoroughfares, the inhabitants empty all their swill and refuse upon the roads. Perhaps they have learned by experience that the ash-barrel cart never passes their way. But the effects of this primitive system of getting rid of garbage are too plainly to be seen in the high mortality returns of the City, and in the increasing ravages made every year by those terrible scourges, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

We may as well give up the talk about "rapid transit," because the horse-car companies have made up their minds that we shall never have it. But it would not be impossible, under good regulations, to compel a much better service from the horse-car companies themselves than that with which they now condescend to favor the public. And there is no good reason why the old lumbering stage should be allowed to monopolize the chief part of Broadway and Fifth avenue. These huge, ungainly vehicles are purposely driven against private carriages and recklessly hauled across the road from side to side, so that it is now scarcely safe to use any other form of conveyance. The drivers of the stages know perfectly well that, while they can upset pretty nearly everything they may happen to meet with, nothing can hurt them. If these stages cannot be abolished altogether, they ought to be placed under reasonable and proper regulations. As for the paving of our streets, those of us who live to see the year 1900 may possibly see a change for the better. We can hardly expect to see any great improvement much before that. Fifth avenue, and a few other leading streets, are kept in a passable, though by no means good, state. But as one approaches the river on either side, the roadways become more and more abominable, until words can describe, and to which even the pencil of the artist could scarcely do justice. The sewers in many parts of the City are broken in, and in other parts they are choked up to such a degree that they are merely the means of poisoning the surrounding neighborhood. Of late years, many houses have been built which have no proper connections with the main drains. It would be almost miraculous if the mortality returns of this City were not among the most unfavorable in the world.

Perhaps there are a few people here and there who expect that the Democrats will do something for us, and we hope they will not be disappointed. At first sight, however, John Kelly and John Morrissey do not seem very likely men to study the public interests. And whatever the new Mayor may do will be done chiefly under their direction. It must be said, however, that the Democrats could make themselves very popular by redressing even the worst of the grievances under which our citizens labor, and perhaps Mr. Tilden, or somebody else among the new men, will see this and give a few hints to their followers (or masters) on the subject. At present thousands of lives are lost in this City every year through the neglect of the most elementary sanitary laws. It is a terrible responsibility to rest upon the rulers of the City; but such responsibilities are not much thought of at the present happy period of the world's wonderful progress.

OUR FOREIGN RECRUITS.

That there has been a very considerable falling off in the number of immigrants to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1874, is a fact which has been very generally and very variously commented upon. Nearly every school of finance and politics has found in it an evidence of the disastrous effect of their opponents' views. The Democratic journals of "hard-money" professions have attributed it to the inflation of the currency. Democrats of the opposite school are sure it is caused by the refusal to inflate. Free Traders lay it to the protective features in the tariff. Protectionists ascribe it to the reduction of protective taxation. The Grangers think it is the railroad charges. The railroad officials are confident it is due to the Granger agitation. Without endeavoring to decide as to the accuracy or sufficiency of these and many other explanatory theories, it is worth while to state the fact of the decrease exactly as it is.

It is obvious to any one familiar with the subject that very little light is thrown on the immigration of this year by comparing it with that for the year 1873, because in the latter year immigration was very exceptional, being larger than for any other in our history. The more satisfactory method would be by comparison with the average since the close of the war with that of longer periods. The aggregate number of immigrants arriving in this country since 1820 has been a little over nine millions, and the average annual immigration has been a little less than two hundred thousand (196,333.) From 1841 to 1850 the average was 159,750; the next decade it was 245,266; the next, which included the period of the war, it was 218,409. The average from 1840 to 1874 was 226,047, and the aggregate for those thirty-four years was about seven and three-quarter millions (7,685,605.) For the decade since the close of the war the aggregate has been a little over three millions (3,114,000,) the annual average 311,000.

In 1872 the yearly arrivals leaped suddenly from 347,000, in round numbers, to 437,000, or more than twenty-six per cent., and these remarkable figures were sustained the following year, when we received 460,000. This unprecedented advance was largely due to the Germans, who were in part hastened from their native country by the extraordinary measures adopted to maintain the military strength shown during the war with France. Last year the figures fell, more suddenly and greatly than they had risen, to 313,339. This was a falling off of 146,464 in a single year, or thirty-three per cent. from the previous year.

But by glancing at the record we have made above the reader will see that the immigration of last year is still at a rate higher than the average since the close of the war of the rebellion; it is higher by thirty-eight per cent. than the average since 1840, and higher by twenty per cent. than the average for the decade immediately preceding the war, which last average was the largest that had then been experienced.

If now we turn to analyze the returns of immigration for the year ending last July, we find some curious and interesting results. The entire falling off was, as we have stated, 146,464. The decrease in immigration from the British Isles was 51,115, in which England and Ireland have almost exactly equal shares, and this decrease was thirty-five per cent. of what occurred during the year. The British immigrants, however, were relatively slightly more numerous, being thirty-six per cent. of the arrivals for 1873, and thirty-seven per cent. of those for 1874. The Germans fell off 62,380, (although, oddly enough, there was an increase of 2,123 on 7,883 Austrians,) and this decrease was forty-two per cent. of the decrease for the year. From forming thirty-three per cent. of the annual arrivals in 1873, the Germans this year form but twenty-eight per cent. The Scandinavian immigration, or that from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, fell off 16,303 this year, or from eight per cent. to six per cent., and the decrease was eleven per cent. of that of the year. Looking a little further into the returns, the reader will perceive that the percentage of decrease in aggregate immigration was thirty-one, but the decrease in skilled laborers was only twenty per cent.

From these facts there are certain safe general deductions. In the first place, the falling off this year is distinctly seen *not* to be from the discouragement of skilled laborers, because more of these have come in proportion than the previous year. Moreover, the percentage of skilled laborers is not large enough to allow a decrease in their number to seriously affect the annual average. To the very extraordinary immigration of 1873 this class contributed but 51,778, and this year they were but 41,176. Again, it is fair to infer that immigration has diminished this year, as compared with last year and the year before, largely because the causes which stimulated special activity during that period as through causes springing up in the opposite direction. This view is sustained by the fact that immigration from Germany has diminished proportionately far more than that from the British Isles. In the case of the Germans, the diminution may be traced to the fact that the impulse which made immigration so extensive in 1873 was confined to special classes, and had exhausted itself, and to the further fact that the German Government had recently done all that lay in its power to keep its subjects at home. A similar state of things is shown in the case of the French, who came in 1873 to the number of 14,793, and fell off in 1874 to 9,643.

Passing from these special deductions—which we have made in order to show that the sweeping conclusions of the various partisans who have twisted the subject to suit their peculiar views are not at all to be relied on—we have the one great fact of the American panic and its consequences to explain the decrease in immigration. Our Democratic friends, who are convinced that the decrease is solely due to the unhappy policy of the Republican Party, affect to treat the panic with great contempt in this connection. But it is, after all, the main element in the solution of the problem. How could it be otherwise? The panic threw great numbers out of employment, of whom the larger share were of foreign birth or parentage, in constant correspondence with their friends abroad. They were the universal and minute reporters of the condition and hopes of the immigrants here, and what they said, as they said it, no one could gainsay. The wonder is not that we lost one man in three as compared with 1873, but that we did not lose at all as compared with the average since the close of the war.

PHANTOM INHERITANCES.

The thousands who have been duped into long and exhaustive hunts for phantom fortunes seem to have had little influence in deterring others from similar useless experiments. There is still some one in every village and city who is ready to start, on the shortest notice, in pursuit of the pot of gold which is said to lie buried at one end of the rainbow's arch, and who firmly believes that it has been placed there by some supernatural power for his or her especial benefit. Everywhere one finds the credulous wight who is ready to sacrifice all his present resources in striving to discover some legendary title to a fabled estate, or in digging about the genealogical tree in the hope of finding some family record which shall prove a passport to wealth and luxury. The fool-killer has not yet arrived in the world.

Here is a little story which may serve as an illustration. The other day a police constable, in a small English town, saw a German begging, and arrested him. The man seemed respectable and well educated; so, when he was brought before the magistrate, a member of the "Charity Organization Society" appeared for his defense. The court was considerably astonished to find that the beggar was in search of an inheritance amounting to nine or ten million dollars, that he was perfectly sane, and that his act of beggary was caused by the miserable circumstances to which he had been reduced by his mad hunt after the problematic fortune. The German, who had evidently begun somewhat to despair of laying hands on the millions which he considered rightfully his, explained himself as follows: His name was Anton Halffmann, and he was born in the Province of Cleves, in Germany. When a child, he had heard a hope expressed by his parents that a large inheritance would soon come to the family. A dead and gone relative, who had accumulated marvelous possessions in Surinam, who had owned a castle, and fields where cocoa and coffee grew, had visited London and Amsterdam shortly before his death; and after he was dead it was announced that he had committed a will to his "confidential friend" bestowing all his money, save burial expenses and alms for the poor, on his lawful relatives, Halffmann's parents.

Subsequently a document was found among the dead man's papers announcing that a sum of forty-five million francs had been deposited in London, and of this the poor German has been endeavoring for years to find some trace. He besieged the Queen of England with letters concerning the mysterious forty-five millions, but her Majesty's Secretary merely advised him in reply to "employ a respectable solicitor." He spent the greater part of his little fortune in making careful researches in Holland and in Belgium, where from time to time this fleeing fortune was heard of under some new guise. He besieged the Dutch Colonial Ministers for intelligence of this mythical dead uncle's Surinam estates. He starved in garrets while he employed lawyers to investigate the case. He undertook long journeys, gave up all other business, and became totally absorbed in the futile search. But he never heard from the "confidential friend" to whom the will had been given. The Government authorities in Holland assured him that no will such as the mysterious uncle was supposed to have made could be found; and that the Surinam estates had long ago been divided among persons whose title to them was undisputed. This news reached poor Halffmann just as he had got to the bottom of his purse in London. So he began a painful journey on foot to the sea-coast, hoping there to find a chance to work his passage back to Germany, to hide the ruin wrought by his illusions. Hunger finally drove him to beggary, and carried him before the magistrate, who was kind enough, however, to give him some money, and send him on his way with a little wholesome advice as to the foolishness of chasing will-o'-the-wisps in general, and supposed fortunes in particular.

Many clever but unscrupulous men, in Germany, England, and America make handsome livings by filling the ears of the easily duped with such stories as that which the unlucky Halffmann seems so firmly to have believed. A mysteriously-worded advertisement in a corner of the country paper; an interview with half a dozen witnesses, each of whom has been instructed to tell some wonderful tale; a little appeal to family pride; these are the baits ordinarily used, and the victims are speedily hooked. Golden dreams make happy while they are spending the money which they have in hopes of receiving but which they will never get. Agents make jolly foreign tours at their expense, but usually come home with nothing more tangible than fresh evidence, by means of which money is drawn from the expectant "heirs."

Strangely enough, the misguided people who once have been persuaded that they are to gain a fortune which has long awaited them by some swift and strange process, rarely discover that they have been deceived. They but take it very much to heart that their counsel has failed to make good their claims, or that the machinations of some unknown villains have prevailed against them.

CROWDED PRISONS.

In the letter from Sing Sing which appeared in our columns a few days ago, our correspondent speaks, among other things, of the crowded state of the Penitentiary. The average number of criminals, he mentions, is seldom less than 1,500, and the capacity of the prison is 1,200 cells. Of course, not merely the number of convicts for whom there is no proper accommodation, but double that number, must be put two in a cell.

Our object at present is not so much to speak particularly of Sing Sing, as of crowded prisons in general. It is greatly to be feared that some parts of the United States are quietly, but very decidedly, making a retrograde movement in the matter of prison discipline. The controversy which was formerly so animated in regard to the relative merits of the "silent," and "separate," or as they were more generally called, the "Auburn" and "Pennsylvania" systems, would, in at least some cases—and a portion of these by no means unimportant—be lamentably deficient in point and interest now. It is nonsense to talk about the benefits of either system in regard to convicts who are put two in a cell. This state of affairs may be, and in an average of instances no doubt is, better than the old-fashioned prisons, where criminals of all ages and shades of crime were huddled together in large apartments, often with nothing to do, the ruling influence generally being that of the oldest and most hardened villains; but it is quite bad enough to call for earnest remedial action.

A sufficiency of prison accommodation costs a State or county a good deal of money, but an insufficiency costs—in the long run—very much more. We certainly do not mention this latter point as the most important one to be considered. We simply state it as a fact. To establish a school for instruction in housebreaking, picking pockets, and other kindred arts, is not good economy in a community, to say nothing of its moral influence. And yet such a school must necessarily—to a greater or less extent—exist wherever prisons are so crowded that neither the "separate" nor the "silent" system can be enforced. The utmost care in assorting convicts and choosing those who are to be companions cannot obviate this evil. At least, the classification under which the selections are made must be exceedingly incomplete; and even if it were absolutely as perfect as possible, the evil would still be a terrible one. That the free communication of ideas between any two convicts is, under ordinary circumstances, a thing to be avoided if practicable, is a point so well established in regard to prison discipline that it is not worth while to stop here to argue it.

There has been of late years a great subsiding in the general interest which was at one time taken by the community in the subject of the proper management of prisons. We are building in these days many magnificent public edifices, and are spending a great deal of money—some of it judiciously and some of it not, perhaps, so wisely as might be—in ornamental architecture for State, county, and municipal purposes. Without saying at all whether there is or is not too much expended in this way, we may safely express the opinion that it will be a great calamity if public attention should be drawn to these matters to the neglect of the more important subject of having prison buildings of sufficient capacity to be conducted on the well-recognized principles of modern prison discipline. No country is so great or so wealthy that it can afford to neglect its prisons. We have not the slightest objection to imitations and copies of the architecture of olden times. But while we would not oppose old-time architecture, we must remonstrate against a relapse into old-time methods of prison management. In this latter respect, the present generation has nothing to learn from former days, except by way of warning. We do not, indeed, in any degree fear that we shall ever again have the old-fashioned prison with all its horrors; but any falling back, however slight, toward such a state of affairs is an evil to which no friend of his country or of humanity ought to be insensible.

A POLYGLOT UNIVERSITY.

The staid and pleasant old town of Newburyport, in Massachusetts, is to have a sensation in the shape of a university exclusively devoted to the teaching of modern languages. By the banks of the pretty Merrimac, and along the shores of the picturesque harbor it is expected that, in years to come, our future diplomats and missionaries will wander arm in arm, conjugating Chinese verbs and contorting their faces into many a grimace, as they struggle through the barbaric dialects of half a hundred nations. The Newburyport girls, said by many unprejudiced observers to be the prettiest in the Old Bay State, are already wild with joy at the thought of a cosmopolitan college, within whose walls many eligible youth will doubtless spend the years preliminary to long wandering or residence in foreign lands; and the feminine curiosity to see "Egypt and Ind," and remotest lands in general, has increased tenfold since the local Board of Trade declared its intention of founding the university. The project was started in Washington, a long time since; and the institution was incorporated by the last Legislature of Massachusetts. Money seems to be ready at hand for the unfolding of the scheme, which is very ample in scope, being nothing less than the "preparing of men and women for religious, business, political, and social intercourse with the different nations of the earth," through the medium of the languages of those nations. Each of the important tongues spoken in Europe, Asia, and America is to have a special school, conducted by a competent instructor, and it is the design of the founders of the new university to accumulate at Newburyport large libraries of books in all written languages.

This is a daring experiment, although in the highest degree worthy of success. It demands constant and large outlay for many years, which nothing but liberal endowments can render possible. It is said that the enterprise has been encouraged by the fact that the Chinese Government has recently appropriated two million dollars for the education in this country of one hundred and twenty Chinese youth. Thirty of these pupils have already arrived in New-England, where they are expected to study the English language, and American manners, customs, and inventions. The advantages which these Oriental students would derive from a residence at a university like that which Newburyport will shortly possess can scarcely be overestimated. The English department of the university will, by the way, be organized in the most thorough manner. There is no reason why, by the close of one or two decades after the founding of this institution, it should not have many hundreds of students from all parts of the world—students, too, who would pay liberally, and bring in their train endowments from many nations.

The Trustees of the university are evidently inclined to pay especial importance to the study of the languages of those Oriental kingdoms with which our relations have for many years been so pleasant, and whose people are likely some day to form a part of the cosmopolitan population of this country. There is certainly much wisdom in organizing schools in which the Chinese and Japanese languages can be carefully studied by Americans, and there would be a positive gain to both the Oriental and American students gathered in the university in the necessary and prolonged association during their stay there. How much that is really practical there may be in the suggestion that our missionaries and foreign ambassadors will be able to profit by the institution it is difficult to discover. Our diplomatic representatives are usually appointed to foreign residence at a time of life when their organs of speech will not always readily bend to the requirements of new languages, and they are too often men who have never, until a few days before they sail for "foreign parts," had the remotest idea of learning a foreign tongue. As for the missionaries, they generally find actual contact with the people among whom they labor the best means of speedily learning the languages which they require, and can hardly afford to spend precious years at home painfully puzzling their minds with idioms and grammatical forms which would come easily to them if heard a few times in the country where they originated.

In the main, the plan of the university is in the highest sense practical, and its success will tend to enrich our literature; it will increase the enterprise of young men, as it enlarges their knowledge of foreign thought and letters. It will also afford hundreds of people who will never have the opportunity to go abroad, the means which they do not now possess of acquiring the modern European languages.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Ernani" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Mlle. Maresi, a young and promising artist who has not been heard this season, will effect her *rentrée* in Verdi's well-known but, at present, seldom-recited opera, and Signori Carpi, Del Puente, and Fiorini are to fill the remaining rôles. Yesterday's performance of "La Traviata," at the Grand Opera-house, attracted a large audience and passed off with the wonted smoothness. Mlle. Heilbron was in excellent voice, and Signor Taglapietra, who, for some unaccountable reason, is always called to do duty on what may be termed "off-nights," was loudly applauded after the duet, "Bella siccome un angelo," and the favorite romance, "Di Provenza." Mlle. Albani will take part in Wednesday's representation, when "Lucia" is to be interpreted.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts of the present season took place Saturday evening, and brought together an audience that filled Steinway Hall to overflowing. A capital programme was interpreted. It included the symphony called "Harold in Italy," by Berlioz; a new piano concerto by Edward Grieg, and Beethoven's Third, or "Eroica," Symphony. The excellence and freshness of such a selection cannot be questioned. "Harold" is not, indeed a work unknown to the Metropolitan public, but its rehearsals have been so few that its effect is unimpaired. It is as good a specimen of its author's achievements as could be desired. Beautiful thoughts and eccentric ideas, puerile passages and grandiose combinations are found in the writings of Berlioz in ever-varying proportions. In truth, "Harold in Italy" enables one to form a higher estimate of the composer's creativeness and skill than would most of his efforts. It compasses what it seeks to grasp. It is symmetrical in form, and at least one part of the symphony compels general admiration. After mentioning that "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" suggested the task to the composer, his *scenario* is described as follows: The exile, who tries to flee from himself; who is driven restlessly from country to country; the man with a soul torn by grief, with a heart overwhelmed by sorrow and deceived hopes, is the subject of the symphony. Berlioz brings his hero into the midst of a grand surrounding nature, into life and light full of sunshine, into impressions of majestic grandeur, which form a wonderful contrast with the state of mind and soul of the broken-hearted and blasé Childe Harold. Before him pass scenes of religious devotion and of love, but all these only tend to fill Harold's heart with new pangs and new hopelessness and despair. Nothing, neither the glowing sky of Italy, nor the feelings which fill the hearts of innocent and happy men, has impressed him. He still despairs, still hates the world, and perishes in this conflict between his better nature and himself. Childe Harold rushes into the company of the most despised of men, carouses with brigands, and in the wild excitement of their orgies tries to find his death, and dies with a word of scorn against mankind on his lips. Berlioz, in this symphony, introduces the representation of the hero by a solo instrument, the viola, to which he gives an individual melody. This monody is carried through, floats over, and mingles with all the themes of the different parts of the symphony, changing in mood and rhythm, but always prominent and recognizable. The work thus outlined is divided into four sections, entitled respectively, "Harold in the Mountains; Scenes of Melancholy, Happiness and Joy;" "March and Evening Prayer of the Pilgrims;" "A Mountaineer's Serenade," and "An Orgy of Brigands." We were not profoundly touched by the first part, although the ingenious management of the pretty theme for viola denotes the hand of a master; the "Mountaineer's Serenade" is only noticeable for its quaintness and for its dainty orchestration, and the final movement is conspicuous more by the barbaric vigor of its coloring than by grandeur or charm of thought. But the second more than justified the choice of the symphony for the opening concert of a series of fourteen, as we have said, is "March and Evening Prayer of the Pilgrims." The rhythm of the march is broken, at every eighth bar, by a sort of musical imitation of psalm-singing voices, murmuring to themselves the monotonous responses of the evening litany. Harold, sunk in silent reflection, allows the pilgrims to pass him by; the viola betrays his presence by the monody that floats over the clear evening scene. The march is interrupted by a religious chant; earnest and devout harmonies float through the air, while in the lowest tones of the basses the rhythm of the march continues, gradually dying away in the distance. The suavity and richness of the instrumentation in which the phrases illustrative of this picture are clothed are simply unsurpassed, and the melody is of the sweetest kind and of the most graceful pattern. The ideas and setting would not have done discredit to Beethoven, and might have been fathered with pride by Mendelssohn. Mr. Thomas' band, which was quite equal to the difficulties of the whole composition, replete with violent transitions and exacting in its easiest bars, executed this part of "Harold" with particular sentiment and delicacy, and won for it and for their reading applause significant of a wish for a repetition of the entire section. Grieg's piano concerto followed the symphony. The composer is a young Norwegian whose performances have lately excited considerable attention. The concerto is a scholarly achievement, full of healthful spirit, but rather savage and disconnected, if breezy and virile in thought. The opening of the second movement, an andante enfolding a very melodious phrase, gave us most pleasure; the quick movement—a sort of scherzo—following, did not strike us as remarkably original in design, and the peroration, in which the instrumentation (if not the instruments) would have drowned a dozen pianos had they been in use, is not notable for novelty of idea or treatment. The pianist was Mr. Boscowitz, whose technique is irreproachable, and whose tone is powerful without being clangorous. Mr. Boscowitz coped bravely and successfully with his long and trying task; a little more of the singing quality to be readily evoked from a Steinway grand, and a little less dryness of touch in rapid passages would have made his rendering of the concerto unexceptionable. The evening closed with the orchestra's interpretation of the "Eroica," a familiar achievement, but one which, because of the magnificence of its subject and its own perfection, cannot be too often repeated. Mr. Thomas announces his second symphony concert for Nov. 28, when the programme we append is to be offered:

Suite, in B minor, (first time).....Bach
Flute Obligato by Mr. Carl Wehner.
Trio, "Tremate, Empy Tremate," Op. 116.....Beethoven
For Soprano, Tenor, Bass, and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 1, in B, Op. 38.....Schumann
Concerto, for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 185, (new)..Raff
Mr. S. B. Mills.
Symphonic poem, "Die Ideale," (After Schiller)...Liszt

MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. John N. Pattison, to whose attainments as a pianist it is unnecessary now to refer, will give the first of a series of lectures on music, to be illustrated by piano performances, at De Garmo Hall, in Fourteenth street, to-morrow evening. "Music as Illustrated by the Great Masters" is the title of Mr. Pattison's first lecture, which is intended as a preface to the course.... A concert, in aid of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, will take place at Dr. Chapin's Church, with the "Brother Jonathan Old Folks" as the attraction, to-morrow evening....The Mendelssohn Quartet Club, of Boston, are to give an entertainment at the Church of the Disciples to-morrow night. Miss Kellogg is announced as the vocalist.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

Mr. Jefferson acts in "Rip Van Winkle," at Booth's Theatre, this evening. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Byron performs in "Donald McKay." At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. W. A. Mestayer is to appear in "Hoodlum." The Globe Theatre is to be opened with a variety entertainment of considerable promise. And at the Olympic Theatre, Miss Nully Pieris is mentioned as a new attraction. The bills elsewhere remain unchanged.

AN EXPLANATION FOR GOV. LESLIE.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* has felt called upon to make an explanation on behalf of Gov. Leslie for the use in his late proclamation of the term "a female colored girl." It says: "Of course it was an accident, and it occurred in this way: Gov. Leslie, on the day on which he wrote it, was occupied laboriously all day and until 11 o'clock at night, as one of the Contesting Board in the Jones-Cochran case. The proclamation was written hastily, and contained several erasures in pencil, it being evident that the Governor at first intended to use the word 'female,' and then substituted the words 'colored girl,' intending, of course, that the first word should be stricken out. In copying for the press at night the erasure was not noticed, and it was sent to the printer late at night without Gov. Leslie being able either to compare the copy or see the proof, it being after midnight before it was in type."

PROSPEROUS NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

The Watertown *Times* of Saturday evening says: "The season, now drawing to a close, has been one of the most productive our husbandmen have ever known. The yield of grass and hay has been unprecedentedly large, the grain and root crops have been fully up to, if not more than an average, while the production of our dairies has probably never been equaled. To crown the whole, prices are excellent; so that if ever a people had cause for gratitude and thankfulness, it is those of Jefferson County and Northern New-York. It seems to us that all sorts of business in our towns ought to be brisk and paying during the Fall and coming Winter."

THE ILLINOIS TENTH DISTRICT.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says: "The Democratic papers, we see, are publishing Hon John C. Bagby, the successful candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, as a Democrat. Mr. Bagby was an original Republican of 1856, and his only connection with the Democratic Party was the support of Greeley for President in 1872, and receiving the Democratic vote of the district in the recent election, after he had been nominated as the Independent-Reform candidate. We do not believe that John C. Bagby has a single feeling in harmony with the Democratic Party of to-day; if he has he must have changed vastly in the past eighteen years."

A BRAVE GIRL.

A Liverpool paper of the 29th ult. mentions that on the Sunday morning previous a desperate encounter took place between a housebreaker and a girl fourteen years of age, named Alice Slack, at a village near that city. John Wallwork and family went to church in the forenoon, leaving the girl and a baby in the house. The girl was going into the yard for a rug, when the man, who was lying under the window, sprang into the house, seized her by the throat, and swore he would murder her if she did not tell where the money was. She refused, and he pushed her down the cellar steps and threw a chair after her. She got up and found he was going up stairs. She screamed and went up after him, and pulled him down by his jacket. He turned and knocked her down, and pulled her across the kitchen floor by the hair of her head. He then got a heavy walking-stick from the lobby, with which he struck her twice on the head, and several times over the back. He then got her against the lobby wall and kicked her severely. She screamed and struggled hard, and at last he pitched her into the parlor, shut the door, and left the house, having obtained nothing. On the previous Friday the same man came to the house with a big bulldog, and said that Mrs. Wallwork, who had just gone out, had sent him to get his tea at the house. The girl then shut the door in his face.

STRATEGY WITH A BOAR.

The Tiffin (Ohio) *Tribune* of the 5th inst. relates the following: "L. F. Bender, who lives three miles from this city, on the Portland road, was attacked by a boar on Tuesday evening last, and terribly injured. The circumstances, as furnished us by Dr. Kinnaman, who was called to dress the wounds of Mr. Bender, are as follows: The boar was in an inclosure a short distance from the house and a number of swine were in the same lot. Mr. Bender attempted to drive out one of the hogs when the boar attacked him, threw him down, and tore his legs terribly with his teeth and tusks. Mr. Bender's right leg was cut to the bone across the thigh, a piece of flesh nearly three inches square was torn from the inside of the leg, just above the knee, leaving the bone bare, and exposing the femoral artery, which barely escaped being cut, and the leg received a number of other comparatively small wounds. The left leg was also cut across the thigh to the bone, besides being badly cut and lacerated in other places. Mr. Bender only escaped from the infuriated animal by lying perfectly quiet. As long as he struggled the animal continued its attack, but Mr. Bender happened to think he had read that if a man when attacked in that manner, were to lie still the animal would leave his victim. He tried the experiment, and it proved true, and he afterward managed to reach the house without any assistance. While the wounds were terrible, and fears were entertained of poison from the fangs of the animal, the patient has not suffered as much as was expected, and is doing well."

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

	Dix's Majorities.	Tilden's Majorities.
Albany	....	2365
Allegany	1400	....
Broome	585	....
Cattaraugus	600	....
Cayuga	1000	....
Chatauqua	1500	....
Chemung	....	771
Chenango	800	....
Clinton	1972	....
Columbia	....	1230
Cortland	700	....
Delaware	100	....
Dutchess	....	3255
Erie	....	533
Essex	20	....
Franklin	777	....
Fulton and Hamilton	400	....
Genessee	410	....
Greene	....	800
Herkimer	343	....
Jefferson	1146	....
Kings	....	12857
Lewis	....	200
Livingston	590	....
Madison	1200	....
Monroe	....	387
Montgomery	....	261
New-York	....	42168
Niagara	300	....
Oneida	430	....
Onondaga	2100	....
Ontario	100	....
Orange	....	522
Orleans	575	....
Oswego	1141	....
Otsego	....	800
Putnam	....	218
Queens	....	1270
Rensselaer	....	1000
Richmond	....	820
Rockland	....	800
St. Lawrence	5000	....
Saratoga	1251	....
Schenectady	....	300
Schoharie	....	1823
Schuyler	....	133
Seneca	....	1200
Steuben	....	700
Suffolk	1200	....
Sullivan	....	1200
Tioga	500	....
Tompkins	....	70
Ulster	....	2227
Warren	....	100
Washington	1070	....
Wayne	1100	....
Westchester	....	1300
Wyoming	1004	....
Yates	600	....
Total	29903	79311
Tilden's apparent majority		49903

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE SESSION OF 1875.

Sufficient returns have now been received to determine the names of the members elected to the State Assembly on the 3d inst. We present the complete list below, with the Senate, all the members of which were elected last year, except Mr. Laning, of the Thirty-first District, who was chosen last week, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John Ganson, Democrat. In the following list the names of Republicans are printed in Roman, Democrats in italics, and Independent Democrats in small capitals.

SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John A. King.	17.	Wells S. Dickinson.
2.	*John W. Coe.*	18.	*Andrew C. Middleton.*
3.	*John C. Jacobs.*	19.	Samuel S. Lowery.
4.	*John Fox.*	20.	Archibald C. McGowan
5.	James W. Booth.	21.	Charles Kellogg.
6.	*Jacob A. Gross.*	22.	Daniel P. Wood.
7.	*Thomas A. Ledwith.*	23.	James G. Thompson.
8.	*Hugh H. Moore.*	24.	John H. Selkreg.
9.	William H. Robertson.	25.	William B. Woodin.
10.	Edward M. Madden.	26.	*William Johnson.*
11.	*Benjamin Ray.*	27.	*George B. Bradley.*
12.	*Roswell A. Parmenter.*	28.	*Jarvis Lord.*
13.	*Jesse C. Dayton.*	29.	Dan H. Cole.
14.	Henry C. Connelly.	30.	Abijah J. Wellman.
15.	Webster Wagner.	31.	*Albert P. Laning.*
16.	Franklin W. Tobey.	32.	Albert G. Dow.

THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.
Dist.
1. Peter Slingerland.
2. *Leopold C. G. Kshinka.*
3. *Francis W. Vosburgh.*
4. Waters W. Braman.
ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Orrin T. Stacy.
BROOME COUNTY.
George Sherwood.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. Commodore P. Vedder.
2. *Samuel Scudder.*
CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. *Charles F. Beardsley.*
2. Erastus H. Hussey.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. *Theodore S. Moss.*
2. *Obed Edson.*
CHEMUNG COUNTY.
Jeremiah McGuire.
CHENANGO COUNTY.
Daniel M. Holmes.
CLINTON COUNTY.
Shepard P. Bowen.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. *Henry Lawrence.*
2. Alonzo H. Farrar.
CORTLAND COUNTY.
Daniel E. Whitmore.
DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. Warren G. Willis.
2. George G. Decker.
DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. *James Mackin.*
2. *Benjamin S. Broas.*
ERIE COUNTY.
1. *Patrick Hanrahan.*
2. William W. Lawson.
3. Edward Gallagher.
4. *Henry B. Ransom.*
5. William A. Johnson.
ESSEX COUNTY.
William E. Calkins.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
John P. Badger.
FULTON AND HAMILTON.
George W. Fay.
GENESEE COUNTY.
Newton H. Green.
GREENE COUNTY.
Benjamin F. Barkley.
HERKIMER COUNTY.
Warner Miller.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1. John F. Peck.
2. George E. Yost.
KINGS COUNTY.
1. DANIEL BRADLEY.
2. *John R. Kennady.*
3. *Michael J. Coffee.*
4. *Tunis V. P. Talmage.*
5. John H. Bu tis.
6. Jacob Worth.
7. *Stephen J. Colohan.*
8. *Bernard Silverman.*
9. *John McGroarty.*
LEWIS COUNTY.
James A. Merwin.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
James A. Faulkner, Jr.
MADISON COUNTY.
1. D. Gerry Wellington.
2. *George Berry.*
MONROE COUNTY.
1. *Richard D. Cole.*
2. *George Taylor.*
3. *Josiah Rich.*
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Martin Schenck.
NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1. *Nicholas Muller.*
2. *William P. Kirk.*
3. *John C. Brogan.*
4. *Charles Reilly.*
5. *Warren C. Bennett.*
6. *Timothy J. Campbell.*
7. Frederick W. Seward.
8. *George A. Stauf.*
9. William H. Gedney.
10. *Lewis C. Waehner.*
11. Knox McAfee.
12. *John Keenan.*
13. *Alfred A. Beach.*
14. *James Daly.*
Dist.
15. *Thomas Costigan.*
16. *John T. McGowan.*
17. *Leo C. Dessar.*
18. *Thomas C. Campbell.*
19. *Germon Hauschel.*
20. Jacob Hess.
21. *John W. Smith.*
NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. Artemus W. Comstock.
2. Orville C. Bordwell.
ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. *Richard U. Sherman.*
2. *Silas T. Ives.*
3. *Edward Lewis.*
4. Harrison Lillybridge.
ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. Thomas G. Alvord.
2. George Barrow.
3. Charles Tremain.
ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. *Stephen H. Hammond.*
2. Cyrillo S. Lincoln.
ORANGE COUNTY.
1. *James W. Miller.*
2. *Joseph D. Friend.*
ORLEANS COUNTY.
John M. Westberbee.
OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. *Alanson S. Page.*
2. *Willard Johnson.*
3. Henry J. Daggett.
OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. *William H. Ely.*
2. *James E. Cooke.*
PUTNAM COUNTY.
Wm. H. Christopher.
QUEENS COUNTY.
1. L. Bradford Prince.
2. *James M. Oakley.*
RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *William V. Cleary.*
2. William F. Taylor.
3. *Jacob M. Whitbeck.*
RICHMOND COUNTY
Stephen D. Stephens.
ROCKLAND COUNTY.
James C. Brown.
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. Seth G. Pope.
2. A. Barton Hepburn.
3. Jonah Sanford
SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. George West.
2. Nath'l M. Houghton.
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
Samuel T. Benedict.
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
John M. Roscoe.
SCHUYLER COUNTY.
William H. Fish.
SENECA COUNTY.
William Hogan.
STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. *Stephen B. Shattuck.*
2. *Lucius C. Pierson.*
SUFFOLK COUNTY.
Nathan D. Petty.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Adolphus E. Wenzel.
TIOGA COUNTY.
James Bishop.
TOMPKINS COUNTY.
George W. Schuyler.
ULSTER COUNTY.
1. *John Fream.*
2. *Jacob D. Wurts.*
3. *Charles H. Krack.*
WARREN COUNTY.
Stephen Griffin, 2d.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. Alexander B. Law.
2. *Emerson E. Davis.*
WAYNE COUNTY.
1. William H. Clark.
2. Allen S. Russell.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1. *Dennis R. Shiel.*
2. *Charles M. Schieffelin.*
3. James W. Husted.
WYOMING COUNTY.
Samuel W. Tewksbury.
YATES COUNTY.
Hanford Struble.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	18	52	70
Democrats	14	76	90
Majority	4 Rep.	24 Dem.	20 Dem.

A LOVER'S INTENDED REVENGE.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Free Press* of Saturday describes as follows how the evil designs of a malevolent young scoundrel recoiled upon himself: "Some five or six weeks ago a young man named Charles Perrin, twenty-three years old, and a carpenter by trade, fell in love with a good-looking girl, whose parents live on Orchard street. Charles has red hair and a freckled face, and although the young lady treated him courteously when he called at the house she had her mind made up that she could never wed a red-headed man. After an acquaintance of three weeks he asked her to become Mrs. Perrin, and was greatly taken back when she told him that she couldn't think of such a thing. Charles then sought to have the old folks put in a good word for him, but they declined to interfere. He continued his visits, perhaps hoping to soften the girl's heart, but Thursday evening the crisis came. He went to the house with a bottle of acid in his pocket, prepared to spoil her beauty if she did not give him a favorable answer. There was no one at home but the girl and her mother, and Perrin first wanted the girl to take a walk with him. She refused to go, and he asked to see her alone. She also refused this request, and the lover had just got ready to draw the bottle from his pocket when something bit him. He thought it was a dog, but it wasn't. The cork had worked out of the bottle, and his coat-tails were turning brick color at the rate of a yard a minute. The acid wasn't content with the coat-tails, but struck out for flesh, and in about a minute the young man was dancing around the house as if to escape a bullet. Shouting and whooping, he got out of doors and threw off most of his clothing and rolled in the mud, and it was some time before any one could find out whether he had snakes in his boots or had sat down on a brad-awl. He was so badly burned that two men had to help him to his boarding-house, where a physician dressed the burns. There is a good deal of laughing at his expense, and if he makes his appearance at the house again he will be arrested, as he told one of his friends in advance that he meant the acid for the girl."

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMARY OF CAPT. TYLER'S REPORT ON THE ROAD.

A Manchester paper gives the following summary of Capt. Tyler's report: Capt. Tyler's report on the condition of the Erie Railway and its branches is an elaborate document, explaining minutely the condition of the property, the nature of its connections for local and through traffic, and the kind of works which are necessary or expedient for the sake of economy in working and the increase of business. The general tone is favorable, Capt. Tyler being substantially of opinion that the property is in fairly good order, and, with good management, will improve in value. After a short historical sketch, he states, as regards traffic resources and facilities, that although Erie is at a disadvantage for through passenger traffic in competition with the New-York Central, yet there is a steady increase of population along the line, amounting to twenty-three per cent. between 1860 and 1870, and "the greater part of the scenery along the line is of an attractive and picturesque character." There is probably no line on which there would be a more rapid or satisfactory increase of passenger traffic if various improvements to prevent delays, change of cars required by break of gauge, and other inconveniences, were carried out. As regards freight, Erie is exceptionally well situated for coal traffic; its traffic in milk, butter, eggs, and cheese also increases rapidly; it also conveyed, in 1872, about one-sixth part of the through grain traffic from the West, and with an alteration of gauge this traffic could be largely increased. Coming to the question of the condition of the line, Capt. Tyler states as regards the permanent way that, looking at it as a whole, it was "in some parts in excellent running order, in other parts in fair running order, and in other parts again, including some of the branches and portions not fish-jointed, in a less efficient condition." The principal observation, however, to which a survey of it unmistakably led was that "very much might be done in economy of maintenance by the employment of more durable materials." Capt. Tyler accordingly recommends steel rails and other changes to keep pace with the increase of traffic, and for the same purpose a more rapid doubling of the track. The wooden bridges, he thinks, should be renewed with iron, at a cost of $1,500,000, during the next three or four years. The station buildings, though generally answering the purpose, might be improved during the next three years at a cost of $700,000. Improvements ought also to be made in certain gradients, and in altering the gauge, as well as in the terminal arrangements, and the connection with the International Bridge at Buffalo. Coming next to the locomotive department, Capt. Tyler states that of 505 engines on the books thirty-three have nothing to represent them, but "from a careful survey which has been made of the whole of this stock, it would appear that the depreciation of it may be expressed as forty-seven per cent. below what it would be if the engines were all in thorough good working order, and they would not probably compare unfavorably with the engines of other American lines." With regard to the "car stock," the opinion is that of a total of 13,716 owned or leased by the company, "8,005 are in good condition, 4,840 are in fair working order, and 871 require to be repaired or rebuilt." Capt. Tyler then goes into long details as to the position of the coal properties of the company, (of which he speaks favorably, though he advises no further expenditure on purchasing such property,) and he also enters into similar details regarding the Atlantic and Great Western, and Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railways, with which the Erie has arrangements, the most marked expression of opinion regarding the former appearing to be that its relations with the United States Rolling Stock Company are most onerous, and means should be found for terminating them. In conclusion, Capt. Tyler, besides making various suggestions to secure an increase of rates in agreement with competing companies, and to provide for a more stable management, chiefly by organizing a strong committee of proprietors in London, sums up his opinion as follows:

The Erie Railway has, undoubtedly, great natural advantages. It possesses the shortest line of communication between the lakes at Buffalo and its various termini, extending for sixty miles along the Hudson River. It has completed, and will ultimately be able to utilize, much to its advantage, a connection with the Canadian lines by the International Bridge over the Niagara River at North Buffalo, and it is thus in direct communication by an excellent route with Chicago. By the system of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and its connections, it may reach St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Chicago by other routes, and, via Newburg, it will sooner or later carry a fair share of the traffic with the New-England States, which is even more important than the traffic of New-York. It is well situated for obtaining, with improved connections, the most important items of traffic of almost every description, and for transporting them in those directions where the greatest profits of carriage might be obtained. But in order that these advantages and resources may be properly developed, the same important requirements almost always present themselves, from whatever point of view the question is regarded, or whatever description of traffic is considered. For the economical working of so heavy a traffic a double track on the whole of the main line, and on some other sections, steel rails, and durable sleepers, are necessary, and some improvements in the gradients is desirable. The gauge of the line must be changed. To obtain, transport, and deliver additional traffic of a profitable character, fresh extensions and connections are wanted. The terminal arrangements should be improved to attract the traffic, to handle it economically, to store it when necessary, and to deliver it without undue cost. Grain ships should be loaded at the wharves of Jersey City from a commodious elevator, as petroleum oil ships are loaded from the oil-yards at Weehawken. Iron bridges should be substituted for wooden bridges as the latter require renewal, not merely to save the cost of maintenance and of watchmen, but to avoid the risk of loss and delay to traffic in the event of fire. The establishment of engine-houses and machine-shops should be completed with a single eye to economy in maintenance and working. Speculations in coal-fields and in all other objects should be avoided. Onerous contracts of all descriptions should be dealt with according to their respective circumstances. No outside rings, as they are called, should be permitted to divert the profits from the proprietors. To carry out these improvements a liberal expenditure of money is required; but the precise amounts to be expended from time to time can only be settled after the most careful deliberation, in view of the possibility of raising money, the interest to be paid on it, and the advantages to be obtained in each case from its application. At the same time, there is probably no other railway system in the world which would better repay such large expenditure, if only a really good management could be permanently secured, with a stable constituency of proprietors to sustain it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MAJORITIES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The majorities by counties for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania are reported as follows, the counties marked with an asterisk (*) being unofficial:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Adams	....	445	Juniata	....	507
Allegheny*	1300	....	Lancaster	4367	....
Armstrong	335	....	Lawrence	1459	....
Beaver	393	....	Lebanon	1137	....
Bedford	....	435	Lehigh	....	1746
Berks	....	5822	Luzerne	....	1877
Blair	164	....	Lycoming	....	962
Bradford	1255	....	McKean	....	3
Bucks	....	359	Mercer	399	....
Butler	425	....	Mifflin	....	157
Cambria	....	1141	Monroe	....	1567
Cameron	30	....	Montgomery	....	472
Carbon	....	360	Montour	....	580
Centre	....	965	Northampton	....	2970
Chester	1576	....	Northumberl'd	....	284
Clarion	....	1300	Perry	....	145
Clearfield	....	1483	Philadelphia*	12581	....
Clinton	....	955	Pike	....	801
Columbia	....	1833	Potter	586	....
Crawford	97	....	Schuylkill	....	1667
Cumberland	....	695	Snyder	365	....
Dauphin	1220	....	Somerset	1208	....
Delaware	1392	....	Sullivan*	....	400
Elk	....	663	Susquehanna	646	....
Erie	475	....	Tioga	1877	....
Fayette	....	603	Union	661	....
Forest*	39	....	Venango	27	....
Franklin	....	274	Warren	346	....
Fulton	....	319	Washington	....	54
Greene	....	1214	Wayne	....	197
Huntingdon	237	....	Westmoreland	....	1873
Indiana	1896	....	Wyoming	....	196
Jefferson	....	113	York	....	3028
Total Democratic majority					1473

THE NEWSBOYS' MEETINGS.

The newsboys of the east side manifest a growing interest in their Sunday evening meetings. Every seat in the large reception room of the Rivington Street Lodging-house was occupied, and the clean, orderly appearance of the boys contrasted pleasantly with the rough and tumble appearance that they usually present as they rush through the streets with their blacking boxes and papers. The exercises were conducted by Henry E. Hawley, Esq., who has alternated with Howard Potter, Esq., for four years in the management of these pleasant meetings. Mr. Hawley read with the boys the fifteenth chapter of Proverbs, and commented especially upon the first, third, thirteenth, and twenty-ninth verses. He urged the boys to restrain their tempers, to be gentle, forgiving, and upright in all their dealings, and to remember, as Solomon says, that "the eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." Dr. C. E. Lockwood also addressed the boys, following up the remarks of Mr. Hawley. A prominent feature of these meetings is the singing, which is remarkably fine. There is no choir needed. Every boy sings, and the harmony and time are excellent.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

THE WORK OF THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION REVIEWED.

DISCOURSE OF REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.—THE POSITION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

At the conclusion of the usual services of the Episcopal Church held last evening at Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the Rector, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., delivered a comprehensive discourse upon the work of the General Convention, before a large congregation. Taking his text from the Acts of the Apostles, fifteenth chapter and sixth verse, "And the Apostles and Elders came together to consider of the matter," he said:

From the first the organization of the Christian Church, as far as it is of the earth, is that of a republic. Considering it with its Head and Master ascended to the right hand of God, it is a kingdom, its Sovereign an absolute sovereign. But that absolute Sovereign, constituting it on the earth, made it a commonwealth. "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." In consequence, the body takes on, from the beginning, that form of action which makes commonwealths. Its supreme earthly authority speaks through a council. If, as the Roman Catholic requires us to believe, St. Peter was the absolute head and infallible sovereign of the Church visible, he seems to have been the mildest and most unassuming of all popes. There is, positively, not the slightest evidence that he was aware that he possessed any power beyond that of any other of the Apostles. Nothing is settled by an appeal to St. Peter. No difficulties are carried to him. Indeed, on the other hand, when he came to take independent action, as in the case of Cornelius, he is summoned to explain and justify, and in another instance he is withstood to the face before them all and publicly blamed by St. Paul.

We may call the gathering referred to in the text the first General Council. As a matter of fact, it spoke for the whole Church, was accepted by the whole Church, and laid a law upon the whole Church. It has every note, therefore, of a general council. Christianity, by the preaching of St. Paul and his companions, had spread far among the heathen, and at once a question arose on which men took sides, and sides which could be sustained by good reasons. Should these Gentile converts be required to keep the Ceremonial law? Some said, yes—some said, no. There was dissension and disputation—much heated controversy in the Church of Antioch on this question. It was finally decided to send representative men—envoys as it were—from the Church of Antioch to the head-quarters of Christianity and the Church at Jerusalem about the question. They came, and the Apostles resident at Jerusalem, with the Presbyters, and, as we learn in the decree, the brethren also came together and consulted—in short, held a solemn council or assembly, and after hearing speakers and considering both sides issued its decree by the mouth of St. James, then Bishop of Jerusalem. In passing, let us not fail to note that dissensions and controversies are no specialties of the nineteenth century Church. Whatever of evil there may be in them was equally present in the first century Church. Men differed and disputed, preached and wrote, and argued in assemblies on different sides of the same question under the eyes and in the ears of the Apostles, and did these things, too, with zeal and heat and all the marks of excited controversy; still more, Apostles themselves sometimes were the disputants.

And what was the case in the first century has been the case in every century since. I know of no golden age in the Church story where Christians all thought alike, and there were no discussions. Fail not to note, also, that the proper tribunal to weigh the discussion is a council, and not a Pope; that the fancied Pope St. Peter seems to have been entirely unaware of his Popehood, and took part in the debate like an ordinary disputant. And, again, mark how in the end there is neither breach of charity nor of unity; how the council comes to a decision and the decision is accepted. But, passing these natural suggestions, and coming, as my purpose is, to the consideration of our own affairs, we say, to begin with, that government by council, adopted and practiced by the American Church, is, to the utmost extent, in the line of catholic and primitive example; and more, and further, that our admission of the laity to our councils, and our giving them a distinct voice therein, is in the same line; for it is the Apostles and Presbyters and brethren who send forth the decision of this First Council. The Church of God is a free commonwealth, and has a free voice and a free utterance of the voice. It is the furthest possible from her purpose to fetter thought or choke speech. She neither expects nor desires that all men should think alike on all subjects. The clash of conflicting opinions is by no means the evil she most fears. She is neither stunned nor excited by the sound. It has been about her from the beginning, has been within her as well, and she stands consciously to answer, the problem of reconciling freedom with loyalty and intellectual activity, and the sovereignty of individual conscience with authority. The council, where men debate, discuss, take opposing sides, show zeal and even controversial heat for what they believe the right, wise, and true thing, and finally, after intense intellectual action, where heart and soul are absorbed, reach a decision. The council is an outgrowth of a Catholic Church's life. And I say this with a full allowance of all that can be said of its apparent evils. I accept its folly as well as wisdom when I so speak. I know there has been blind zeal in councils, bigotry and hatred and evil passions. I forget not the bitter words of one of the greatest of the fifth century fathers in speaking of the evils of the councils of his day. I remember Rimini and its Arian creed. I forget not "the robber den" of Ephesus. But in church councils, or State parliaments, in synods, or in city common councils, wherever men are gathered they take their manhood with them, and all the weakness as well as all the strength it holds. Taking church councils we must take them as composed of men and not of angels, as held in a very blundering and unsatisfactory world, and not in heaven, as dealing with questions which, while they belong to eternity, belong also to time, and like reasonable people we must make allowances and look for no impossible perfection.

The free life which expresses itself in the free council is of necessity a life which develops differences. It was the existence of differences which made the first council, and though they took on a practical form, and were settled as practical questions, they were yet differences which had their root in the very depth of doctrine, as, indeed, after all, all most practical things do have. Like the church of the Apostles, and the catholic church in her best estate always, our own church has within the strong wall of the Faith left men a large freedom. There are wide differences within her. It is sometimes mentioned to her reproach. To the churchman it is no reproach, but an excellency, and from his conception of catholicity, a mark that his church is catholic, primitive, apostolic; that she allows these differences, can safely tolerate wide divergencies, large private judgment and choice with no danger to her unity, no lowering of her distinct testimony to the unbroken faith. In the true sense of liberality she is the most liberal of all bodies in the land. Unimpeached in her orthodoxy, never suspected of faltering on a single article of the great charter of the Christian faith, conserving it by instinct as by principle in every line and letter, there is no form of Christianity in the land, where individual conscience is as free under the law of Christ, and the individual soul can so develop under the truth and light it needs. That in such a Church there should be controversy is inevitable. Allowing differences, refusing to make a sectarian measure to which every man must conform, or depart from the fold, she must allow for the free advocacy and defense of those differences. An intense intellectual life would seem to be the natural result. And such a life there is by evidence on all hands, though naturally in a Church pioneering, as ours so largely is, it shows itself more in a practical than a literary form. And these differences and their advocacy and defense finding voice in every other way, will find voice, we may be sure, in our councils, and especially in the great triennial council, the General Convention, where the apostolic order, the presbyters, and brethren come together to consider of matters pertaining to the life and work of the body. No one can have considered with any care the Protestant Episcopal Church without having been struck by her unique position among the religious organizations of the country. She puts the word "Protestant" on the fore front of her Prayer-Book and the constitution of her councils. It is her chosen name, by which she marks herself off distinctly from the Roman Catholic Church. But almost as distinctly she marks herself off from every Protestant body beside her. Her absolute committal of herself to a historic continuity from the Apostolic Church by her doctrine of orders, her rigid insistance on that continuity and what it involves draws a broad line between her and every Christian body which claims for the visible Church the power of self-origination. The double aspect of the Church Protestant as against Rome, and what she declares corruptions added by Rome to the primitive faith, and catholic as against Rome and mere Protestantism too, has always been a puzzle to the many. She seems to have committed herself so absolutely to Protestantism, and yet, at another look, seems so carefully to have kept unbroken the bonds that bind her to the Catholic past, that it is no wonder that those who have not examined her position look upon her as a sort of ecclesiastical enigma. And then, again, the interchange of free opinion which we have mentioned, and the clash of conflicting views which is so mild to our ears inside, seem to those whose conception of a church is the sect conception—a body, that is, where every body must think like everybody else, or else go out and find or make a church to suit him—to threaten a continual disruption. They cannot understand why the Episcopal Church does not divide. They live in continual expectation (I wish I could say not hope) that it will divide. They look to every General Convention as the opportunity for a disruption, and continual disappointment seems to give them no loss of confidence. The General Convention which has just closed its sessions was looked to with perhaps as much interest as was ever given to any preceding. Perhaps the interest concerning it was greater outside the Church than inside. We are by no means the largest religious body in the country, but certainly we receive more public attention than all others together. Our business is, somehow, felt to be everybody's business. It is the instinctive feeling of the land that, after all, we are more, mean more, hold more for the future and for the country than any other body calling itself a church. Then, again, by the gathering of an assembly like the General Convention, with its lay representation, many of the foremost men from the bar and bench, and council and senate, from the ranks of literature and science, too, are brought together, and the assembly by numbers and weight of character is, as perhaps no other ecclesiastical assembly, national in the broadest sense. But this General Convention met in a "crisis," it was thought. The truth is, it always meets in "a crisis." The Church has been in a crisis ever since the day of Pentecost. A crisis is an hour of judgment, and God has always been judging His Church and her work. We Churchmen could see no greater crisis than the perpetual crisis in which the Church lives. There had been, indeed, the secession of a Bishop, as there was once before in another direction. But in neither case was the matter of much consequence to the Church. In each case the General Convention, not being a judicial body, had nothing to do in the matter. That people outside should have fancied that Dr. Cummins or his doings could in any way influence or come before the General Convention merely shows how little the Church is understood. The expressions of surprise at the ignoring of the deposed Bishop and his new "Church" were rather amusing than otherwise to Churchmen. I think that we can safely say that no intelligent Churchman looked upon what is called "the Cummins movement," as at all a factor in any possible result to be reached by the Convention. That movement is not even a schism. A shred dropped from the Church's garment, it does not rise to the dignity of the smallest rent. But setting that aside, there had been for many years, it was felt, a growing divergence on matters on which indeed there had always been wide difference of opinion. This divergence had expressed itself in books, in pamphlets, in newspaper discussions, in Diocesan Conventions, in church elections, even in the outward guise and form of our worship. It had found voice in the General Convention of 1871. Indeed, it had been the one subject which had absorbed the thought of that Convention, and had called out the Bishops' pastoral of that year, and the Diocesan pastoral of many Bishops since. And this divergence, debate, and excitement were about the most solemn central act of our faith and devotion, and the deepest mystery of worship and love. On what is called, not very fitly, "Ritualism" men were divided, distracted, and excited. This was thought to be "the crisis." It seemed to those without scarcely possible that the church could fail to split on a question on which the two extremes were so far apart. I scarcely feel called upon to explain to this congregation what is meant by Ritualism. I may say, however, that it is not a question of reverence nor solemnity nor dignity in the ceremonial of divine worship. The contrary was supposed at one time more commonly than it is now. At first it was unaccustomed ceremony which attracted notice and created prejudice. But in time it became understood that ceremony may be the clothing of doctrine, that, in fact, we can teach by signs and symbols without a word said from the pulpit, and that, as a confessed thing, a doctrine lay at the root of the ceremonial advance which was by some encouraged. This doctrine, too, it was clear, was held and propagated by many who were either too prudent or too timid to express it by ceremony or to teach it blankly and bluntly in words. The doctrine was most clearly expressed by an English clergyman in a phrase which has often been quoted—"I myself adore, and would teach my people to adore Christ, present in the elements under the form of bread and wine." In other words, "eucharistic adoration" was the real point at issue in the contest about Ritualism—not ceremony but doctrine. And a doctrine, it is clear, which would logically involve the change of all our conceptions of the sacrament as a communion, and make it as near as possible to the Roman Mass. With this doctrine was given also certain other medieval doctrines, or practices, which always go together—offerings of the holy sacrament for the dead, invocations of saints and angels, sacramental confession, judicial absolution, and such like. Whether these doctrines were held by few or by many was not, you will observe, the question. Nor was there question of the honesty, piety, and zeal of those who held them. The question was whether these doctrines are properly within the allowed toleration of the Church; doctrines which can be preached, taught, enforced by the clergy as representing the mind of the Church. They were called "Catholic" doctrines emphatically by their defenders, and ours is a Catholic Church, and means to hold the Catholic faith. It was said that, in reviving these doctrines, they were but going back to the Catholic principles the Church had lost or obscured at her Reformation. The claim was boldly, and, I have no doubt, honestly made, that the duty of the Church was to retrace her steps and take back these treasures which she had lost, to undo so far her reformation. I have said the central doctrine is that of eucharistic adoration. It is not, you will understand, the doctrine of the real presence. The real presence of our Lord in the sacrament is a Catholic doctrine, held in some form by all churchmen—indeed, I may say by all Christians. That in receiving the bread and wine the faithful receive also the body and blood of the Lord is Prayer-book and Catechism teaching. That they receive spiritually does not lessen the distinctness of the fact that they receive really. Eucharistic adoration is only a logical inference from this Catholic doctrine of the real presence. It is no part of the revelation. It is only a rationalistic deduction from the words of our Lord. It is clear that this doctrine and its correlatives and their consequences are at issue with the present Church. They could be established only by what would amount to the revolution of the Protestant Episcopal Church as we know her to-day, and as our fathers knew her in theirs. That they could be taught and claimed to be true doctrines, and her doctrines without protest, without discussion, without bitter opposition, was, of course, impossible. Men in the average are not very clear headed. The observation is not very new, but it is certainly very true. And the Ritualistic movement came with many very beautiful things in its hands. No man is freer to confess that than myself. It added much of reverence, dignity, and devotion where services had been bald and meagre. In England it showed faithful work among the neglected, and won its victories sometimes in the slums of London. There was much of good accompanying it. Much good goes with all earnest religious movements, right or wrong. There were many sweet-souled Christain men among its friends. They who opposed it, because they saw the evil canker at the heart, were charged thoughtlessly with opposing things that are fair and good and men whose lives honor the Chritian name. Such unfairness results from human weakness. The evil of the Ritualistic movement was felt to be in this, that it created far and wide among our own people, and our own kin suspicion of the loyalty of the Church to Protestantism and the Reformation. We inside the Church knew well that such suspicion was unfounded, that the Church has been in truth, as she was called at the beginning, "the bulwark of the Reformation." But those looking from the outside saw not as we saw. They took clamor for reality, and feared that the one historic form of reformed Christianity would fail the Reformation. And considering what hopes cluster round the Church for the country and the world; how she represents and dignifies fixed faith, settled order, old reverences; how she binds the turbulent present to the calm dignities of the unchanging past; how she stands as the centre of any possible union of a divided Protestantism, heiress of the ages, heir prospective of the future, it was no wonder that this mistake on the part of brethern round us was felt to be something that it concerned her to remove. The convention was called to act on Ritualism by the necessities of the condition. It did so act, and it acted wisely. For myself I wished no canon. I desired a resolution by both houses, expressing the sense of the Church. Had I been in the convention I should have opposed any form of canon. But I am content with the result. We wanted the assurance of the Church to her own children and the people of this land that she is loyal to the Reformation; that she proposes to stand by her history; that the cause for which Ridley and Latimer burned at Oxford is her cause still. We did not desire to see anybody proscribed. Every instinct of the Church is against heresy-hunting. The heart of a churchman protests against vindictiveness for theoretic error. It was not the condemnation of any Ritualist that was wanted, but the repudiation of Ritualism. It was not to punish individuals, but to set the Church right, that the convention was asked to act. And its action is clear. Eucharistic Adoration may be taught here and there, and its ceremonial practiced here and there, but in either case against the whole moral force of Church opinion. If the great mother, in her large motherly mercy, declines to call the offender to account he can no longer fail to see that he lives by mercy and not by right. He must no tmistake pity for himself as acceptance of his error. That stands condemned utterly, and every man and woman in the Church knows he is in error should he set forth his "views" as the views of the Church catholic.

I question whether there will be a trial under the new canon. I hope there will not be. It was not made for trials or prosecutions. The matter was not important enough. The Church acted for her own sake. She has put herself right upon the record. She is true to the Reformation, true to her Protestantism as to her Catholicity. She declares "these ways are not my ways, these thoughts are not my thoughts, these ceremonies are not mine—nor these doctrines. I wash my hands of them, though I may wait *very* patiently till erring children come to reason before applying the lash of discipline." The moral force of the canon is enormous, and, after all, canons stand only on moral force. Let me say one word on the action of the General Convention in confirming Bishops-elect. It is entirely irresponsible save to God. Each House acts independently. In no sense is the Bishop nominated *on trial*. In no sense is his character or his orthodoxy necessarily injured by rejection. Several times have such rejections occurred. There need be no reason given. In fact, the Convention, as such, never gives a reason. It simply acts on its own discretion as a free electoral body, and the Bishop nominate is accepted or rejected at its sovereign will. It is impertinence to ask a reason for its action, and it is a gross wrong to the rejected nominee to suggest a reason.

The incidental work of the late convention I pass by. I have dwelt upon its real work. It has passed into history. I believe it has opened a new era of successful large-hearted labor. The Church is, after all, a unit. She never has faltered in her principles. We may be sure she never will.

TENNESSEE SENATORIAL VOTES.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* publishes the following expressions of opinion which were found in the Senatorial poll-box:

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3, 1874.

Through thick and thin I'm for United States Senator, the pride of our nation, Andrew Johnson; and this my primary vote I want recorded for him as the first choice of the Big Fat Oysterman of Memphis. My desire is to award him one more chance with his shears, and one more time to thread his needle.

JOSEPH FARRELL.

"I vote against Andrew Johnson for the United States Senate for the reason I believe him to be the source of all our dissension since the war, and supremely selfish."

"For United States Senator vs. A. J., the ghost of Madame Surratt."

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

SMALL ADVERSE MAJORITY IN THIS CITY—CONSEQUENT PROBABILITY OF THEIR ADOPTION.

The table below gives the returns received at the Bureau of Elections of the vote on the Constitutional Amendments. This table shows the votes in favor of and against a single one of the eleven amendments, chosen at random from among those canceled upon the Kelly ticket. That ticket had all but two of the eleven canceled, and the returns show a vote very nearly uniform on each of the canceled ones, and a large majority upon the other two. The figures below consequently may be considered as closely indicating the vote upon the nine amendments against which John Kelly ordered his followers to cast their ballots. The slowness with which the returns of this vote have come in may be explained by the fact that to secure the figures given below required three days of application at the Election Bureau. No figures more accurate can be obtained until the official canvass. This table is complete with the exception of fourteen election districts, from which returns have not yet been sent in. And as these fourteen lacking districts are in quarters of the City which are likely to have voted favorably to the amendments, it is quite probable that the final canvass will show that the whole eleven propositions have been adopted by the vote of New-York City.

VOTE BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS UPON THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Assembly Districts.	For the Amendment.	Against.
First	1560	2583
Second	525	3277
Third	1086	2616
Fourth	1187	4108
Fifth	2393	2396
Sixth	1335	2738
Seventh (Seventh and Fourteenth Districts wanting)	2866	1186
Eighth	3284	2633
Ninth (Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts wanting)	3467	2062
Tenth	2998	1759
Eleventh	3957	1424
Twelfth (Fourteenth and Eighteenth Districts wanting)	2013	2373
Thirteenth	3008	2212
Fourteenth	1686	2028
Fifteenth (Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Districts wanting)	3129	3103
Sixteenth	2540	3200
Seventeenth (Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Districts wanting)	3689	3349
Eighteenth	2564	3050
Nineteenth (Thirteenth District wanting)	1238	1687
Twentieth	5852	3701
Twenty-first	4438	4398
Twenty-third Ward (Eighteenth District wanting)	1300	1075
Twenty-fourth Ward (Twenty-sixth District wanting)	472	562
Total	56621	57510

In Erie County the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has reason to believe all the amendments have received a heavy majority. Two of the amendments were heavily cut in Buffalo—that one which provides for increasing the salary of members of the Legislature, and that one which prohibits all legislative appropriations for sectarian purposes. The latter was opposed by the Roman Catholic voters.

In Schenectady County, Glenville, Princetown, Niskayuna, and the City of Schenectady give 2,835 for the amendments, and 174 against them. About fifty votes were cast in Niskayuna against two provisions of the amendments, the rest, and leading clauses, having received a unanimous vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are probably in error in giving up the constitutional amendments as lost. On account of the great labor in canvassing the vote on so large a number of amendments, the peculiar form of the ballot, and the greater interest felt in ascertaining the fate of the candidates for office, but few returns have been made of the vote on the amendments throughout the State, and the full vote will probably not be known until the official canvass is declared. But from the returns that have been made, and what is known of the preparations for and the character of the voting on the amendments, there is little reason to doubt that they have all been adopted by a very decisive majority.

Returns have been received from all but fourteen election districts of this City which show 56,621 votes for and 57,510 against the amendments. The remaining districts will rather diminish than increase this adverse majority. This result is obtained by taking the vote on any one of the amendments that were opposed by Tammany Hall as a sample of all, there being very little variation in the vote on the amendments that were canceled on the oppposition ticket. Although the opposition ballots were surreptitiously put up with the regular Democratic ticket of Brooklyn by the subordinates of the County Committee, contrary to the arrangements with and instructions of the principals of the committee, the trick was discovered in season to prevent some of the mischief intended, and the result of the vote seems to be in the affirmative. One thing, therefore, is certain, that New-York and Kings Counties, which are independent of the party organizations of the State, have given nearly one-half of the entire vote of the State, and is the centre of the organized opposition to the amendments, contribute nothing to the defeat of these amendments. It is hardly conceivable that the rest of the State should not have voted overwhelmingly in their favor for several reasons.

First, it is known that the Republican Party voted very generally the affirmative ballot with little canceling; second, that the Democratic committees of the several counties had received and put up the affirmative ballots with their ticket before the opposition ballots had been sent to them; third, that through the agency of canvassers employed for the purpose, most of the officers of these county committees, of both parties, had consented to co-operate with friends of the amendments who had been engaged to look after them at the election; fourth, that the almost unexceptional advocacy of these amendments by the leading citizens and local papers as non-partizan and patriotic measures had created a strong sentiment among all classes for their adoption; fifth, and that, from an extensive correspondence throughout the State, it has been reported that a large affirmative vote was actually given, that no organized opposition, except that which came from this City, had anywhere manifested itself, and that the Tammany ballot was very generally rejected by the Democratic county managers. It is unquestionably due to these precautionary measures that the amendments have been saved.

The entire opposition vote on the amendments in this City is 20,000 less than the Democratic vote for Governor where the party obtains all its majority. If party discipline and authority under such circumstances of advantage, could do no more to defeat these amendments in this City, it is fair to presume that they could not overcome the general sentiment in their favor throughout the State.

There will be some local canceling of some of the amendments, but it so happens that with one exception these articles are excepted from the canceling on the Tammany ballot. The provisions for increasing the pay of the members of the Legislature and for suppressing the collateral canals will receive considerable opposition in sections of the State, but this will more than be compensated for by the support these measures will receive from their indorsement by the Democratic ticket. The restrictions on the appropriations of public money to charitable institutions will receive both an organized ecclesiastical opposition and will also be canceled by many friends of non-partisan charities that are equally cut off by this prohibition. This article may be defeated, but this only. H. N. BEERS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1874.

OCCIDENT WINS.

THE SCENE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO RACE-COURSE—BEST TIME, 2:18—ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RESULT.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 1.

The great race between Fullerton and Occident took place yesterday under the most favorable auspices. The assemblage at the Bay District Race-track was the largest ever gathered there, and it may be further said that it was the most respectable. The quiet sympathy of the crowd was all with Occident, though the thought floating on the surface, and that found general expression, seemed to be that Fullerton would win. Betting was free, but except in a few cases the stakes were not large, it being thought that the horses were too evenly matched. The appearance of the horses in the ring for a little preliminary exercise elicited a few cheers. The time dragged slowly on until 3 o'clock, the crowd becoming uneasy, and swaying to and fro with increasing impatience. About 3 o'clock everything was prepared, the horses called and started. The heat was watched with interest, but with nothing that could be called enthusiasm. When Fullerton came in a little ahead there were scattering cheers, showing that though the horse had the confidence of the sporting fraternity, he was not a favorite. Occident was gaining at the last spurt, and the opinion was freely expressed that if he had had another hundred yards to trot he would have passed his clever competitor by at least a length. Still the betting was against him. It was not until the second heat was half over, and the little brown horse began to show his sterling qualities, that the pride of the spectators in their native stock was fully shown. As he came sweeping down the homestretch in advance of Fullerton, and dashed past the stand more than two lengths ahead of him, a wild cheer went up from the vast crowd in which even those who had placed their money on Fullerton partially participated. It was California beginning to recognise her son. The betting changed. The first heat being almost at odds, and the second so decidedly won, there seemed little doubt where to lay the stakes that would win. The enthusiasm of the second heat culminated in an actual furor at the close of the third. The crowd cheered until the hills rang again, and surged toward the barriers as if they would have embraced the triumphant Occident. "Born on your own soil, you know," remarked an elderly gentleman, in whose ashes the spirit of '49 still lingered, to a friend.

Gov. Stanford, who had been watching the race from the beginning, was almost smothered with the congratulations of his friends. He attributed the success of the day to the skillful handling of Budd Doble, and generously gave him the stakes. Among those the first to greet him were several friends from Sacramento, who were with him at the time. In reply to a remark of Gen. Schofield he said: "That is pretty good for a California scrub, ain't it?" He explained the loss of the first heat by stating that Occident had twenty pounds too much flesh on him, which he had had no opportunity to get rid of by proper exercise. Doble received compliments from all quarters for his steady, even quiet management of Occident. Without him the race would certainly have been lost. He seemed proud of his new acquaintance, and said that with harder flesh and careful driving he could take Occident around the track in 2:15.

The race was one mile and repeat, in harness, for a purse of $3,500; $2,500 to the first, and $1,000 to the second horse. N. T. Smith named br. g. Occident, driven by Budd Doble; O. A. Hickok named ch. g. Fullerton, handled by Hickok. The judges were James Haworth, E. J. Weeks, and William Watt, of Nevada County. Timers—John Howes, D. M. Reavis, and W. H. Seale. Distance Judge—Henry George. In drawing for positions Fullerton won the pole. The first to appear on the track was Occident, his first appearance in a race with open blinds on. He seemed in excellent condition, but his friends looked at him doubtfully, hardly believing, after so many failures heretofore, that he could win a race against such a renowned Eastern horse as Fullerton had proved himself to be on so many hard-fought fields. He was sired by the pacing horse St. Clair, and is about eleven years old. His record is 2:16¾, made over the Sacramento track. He has been in races with Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, and also at the late State Fair, with Sam Purdy and Blackbird, in each of which he was beaten.

Fullerton came on the track shortly after Occident. He is a fine-looking chestnut gelding, nine years old, sired by Edward Everett, he by Rysdick's Hambletonian. His best time is 2:19. Fullerton, as far as looks go, was in excellent form. It was after 3 o'clock when the horses came up for the word. The drivers were called for, and after their positions had been given them, the Permanent Judge announced that they were fined $30 each for not being on time with their horses. All the while pool-selling was going on very briskly, Fullerton having the call over Occident at about $200 to $150. All the details having been arranged, the horses came up for the first heat.

At a little past 3 o'clock the horses commenced to score. Fullerton seemed to have a little more speed in coming up for the word, and it was not until the fifth effort that the bell was sounded for the start. Occident acted a little rank, and broke a couple of times while scoring. Fullerton got a short length the best of the send-off. On the first turn Doble piloted Occident very steadily. Fullerton, however, kept gaining a little, and at the quarter pole led Occident by about six lengths. Along the backstretch the brown horse made but little headway in overhauling the fleet son of Edward Everett, and he was still behind five lengths at the half-mile pole, Fullerton making the half in 1:10. On the third quarter there was no material change, both horses trotting very steadily, and rounding into the stretch with Fullerton still holding his advantage. Down the stretch the struggle was a pretty one, and the friends of Occident, knowing his wonderful speed on the homestretch, felt great confidence in his ability to beat his opponent home. Hickok, however, shook up Fullerton right merrily, and kept in the lead. At the draw-gate, when it looked as though the brown horse would go to the front, he made a slight wobble, and Doble had to "take him up" a little. As it was, when Fullerton crossed the score, under the whip, Occident was only beaten by a short length. The result was received with loud cheers by the backers of Fullerton, while those who have always stuck by the California horse felt correspondingly disheartened. Time, 2:19. Neither horse made a skip in the heat.

SECOND HEAT.—Fullerton was now a greater favorite than ever. He would sell for say $450 to $215 for Occident. The horses were pulled up promptly for the second heat. Both looked tolerably fresh. After three attempts the word was given, with Fullerton a length in the lead, but Occident was well under way, while Fullerton was hardly at the top of his speed. On rounding the first turn Fullerton gradually drew away from his opponent, and showed two open lengths in front at the quarter pole in 34½ seconds. On the backstretch Fullerton still kept in the lead, and trotted past the half-mile pole in 1:09, with a length of daylight to spare. Thus they went to the entrance of the homestretch with the little horse at Fullerton's wheel. Now came the grand struggle for victory. When half way down the long work the crowd plainly saw that Occident was gaining on Fullerton, and when he had collared and passed him a hundred yards from the outcome the cheers and shouts of the crowd were almost deafening; in fact they continued till he crossed the score winner of the heat by two lengths, in a jog, so to speak, Doble looking round just before reaching the wire, his face beaming with pleasure. The cheers and shouts were again renewed for several seconds, and when the time—2:18—was hung out, it was the signal for another outburst. Neither horse made a break in the heat. This heat was a second faster than Fullerton has ever trotted.

THIRD AND LAST HEAT.

There was some lively "hedging out" now undertaken on the part of those who had backed Fullerton at long odds. Some very large pools were sold. In one of them Occident sold for $1,000 to $445 for Fullerton, and some were sold at even greater odds. There was no useless scoring this time. The start was a fair one. After getting about 150 yards away Fullerton made a bad break, and before he could be "squared" again the horse with no high sounding pedigree was "way ahead," passing the quarter twenty-five or thirty yards in advance, the crowd in the meantime being perfectly wild with delight. Along the backstretch the son of Edward Everett closed up gradually to within five lengths of Doble at the half, which was trotted in 1:12. On the third quarter Occident was let out, and rounded the last turn with Fullerton no nearer. The brush home on the part of Fullerton was a gallant one, but his efforts fell short, notwithstanding Hickok gave him the whip liberally. Occident came down the stretch with his old-time speed, and won the heat, race, and first money in a comparative jog, by eight or ten lengths, and Occident had won his first race, and that, too, against an eastern flyer of no mean celebrity. Time, 2:22¾. If the crowd were wild at the result of the second heat, it seemed almost crazy now, for hundreds of hats were tossed in the air, people embraced each other, and the excitement was intense for several minutes. Doble and Occident were repeatedly cheered, and both received an ovation equal to that given to old Thad and his rider last year when he won the great four-mild-and-repeat race at the Ocean House course, over Joe Daniels and True Blue.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT FAIR GROUNDS, SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—Trotting; one mile and repeat. Purse, $3,500; $2,500 to the first and $1,000 to the second horse.

N. T. Smith named br. g. Occident	2	1	1
O. A. Hickok named ch. g. Fullerton	1	2	2

Time—2:19, 2:18, 2:22¾.

THE BOGUS NANA SAHIB.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who signs himself "A North-west Provinces Magistrate," gives some reasons why a bogus Nana Sahib should have turned up. He writes:

"The news of the capture of Nana Sahib has caused a thrill throughout England, but it would be well for all to moderate their satisfaction till his identity is fully proved by other evidence than that of the confession of the prisoner. Scindia is a very powerful chieftain. He is anxious for some modification of the existing distribution of British troops near his capital. He left Lucknow a few months ago somewhat under a cloud. He is jealous of Holkar and anxious to gain any point on him in the good graces of the dominant power. Now, nothing could happen more opportunely for him than the arrest, through his instrumentality, of the man who, rightly or wrongly, has always been regarded by the English nation as the chief perpetrator of the blackest of the many black crimes which darken the annals of 1857. Those who know the East would know that it is possible—I do not say probable—that a convenient Nana may have turned up in the Gwalior territory. The fear of death may be overcome in a fanatic mind by many influences. In the late Kuka disturbances several people were condemned to death on their own confession, and by a mere accident it was discovered only just in time to stay their execution that they had absolutely nothing whatever to do with the outrages. The reasons for their false statements inviting death have scarcely been satisfactorily elucidated, but the moral is obvious. Probably very few Europeans would be able with absolute certainty to identify the Nana after a lapse of seventeen years, but there is one doctor still alive who performed an operation on the Nana's foot, and who is said to be perfectly assured that he could recognize beyond a doubt the marks caused by that operation."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—During the storm of Friday last, James Riordan, aged twenty-five, unmarried, foreman of a Grand Trunk freight train, was struck by lightning while engaged taking water at Coaticook, and instantly killed. The body was taken to Windsor, where he resided. The barn of Mr. Pigeon, a wealthy farmer of Lachine, was struck about the same time and destroyed, with its contents; outhouses adjoining were also destroyed.

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MARRIED.

BUTLER—STRYKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Zion Church, Rome, by Rev. Hugh L. M. Clarke, EDWARD H. BUTLER, of Detroit, to HARRIETT PIERSON, daughter of John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.

THOMAS—SIMPSON.—At Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. George B. Draper, of St. Andrew's, Harlem, and Rev. Dr. J. P. White, of Trinity Church, Lieut. C. M. THOMAS, United States Navy, and RUTH, daughter of Capt. Edward Simpson, United States Navy.

WELLING—PAUL.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. James M. Maxwell, JOHN C. WELLING and CHARLOTTE V., daughter of Theodore S. Paul, of Belvidere, N. J.

DIED.

BYNNER.—Friday, Nov. 6, 1874, MARY THERESA BYNNER, daughter of Thos. B. and Margaret T. Bynner, aged 7 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at the residence of her parents, corner of Warren st. and Nostrand av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURRITT.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, GRACE BURRITT, widow of the late Wakeman Burritt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLEVELAND.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, DORCAS, wife of Job Cleveland, aged 67 years.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 170 Barrow st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The remains will be taken to Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., for burial.

GOODRICH.—At Peking, China, Sept. 4, 1874, ABBY GOODRICH, wife of Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, missionary.

HERRICK.—At Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 8, JOSIAH HERRICK, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1:30, at the residence of his son, the late Stephen D. Herrick. Train leaves the foot of Chambers st. at 10:45; return leaves Spring Valley at 3:15 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HULL.—On the 7th inst., after a short illness, WASHINGTON, son of James S. Hull, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John R. Spies, No. 65 2d st.

KETCHAM.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, CATHERINE E., wife of John B. Ketcham.

Friends of the family, also the members of Merchants' Lodge, No. 709, F. and A. M.; also members of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, S. G. S. N. Y., and members of the National Guard Veteran Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 45 East 128th st., on Monday next, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday morning, 7th inst., DAVID MARSHALL, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, Monday, from his late residence, Dunca av., Bergen, Jersey City Heights.

MOTT.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at the residence of his grandfather, Charles J. Chipp, Esq., Oyster Bay, Long Island, CHARLES CHIPP MOTT, only child of Charles and Lockey M. Mott, aged 9 years and 2 months.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MASON.—At Yonkers on Sunday, Nov. 8, SARAH OSBORNE, daughter of John M. and Sarah O. Mason, aged 1 year and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Warburton av., Yonkers, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock.

MEAD.—At South Salem, N. Y., on Saturday the 7th inst., LAURA A., daughter of the late Col. Solomon Mead.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, Harvey Mead, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., at Orange, New-Jersey, JOHN G. NELSON, of this City.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Main and Harrison sts., Orange, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. to Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 1:10, for the Brick Church Station.

PROSEUS.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at the residence of her parents, LAURA F., daughter of Joseph L. and Esther Proseus, aged 9 years.

Funeral services from Dr. Cole's church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STARR.—Suddenly, of Pneumonia, in Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 8, Mrs. ELIZA DAVY STARR, relict of Samuel G. Starr, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 148 Carroll st., on Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, GUILIELMA FOSTER, wife of the late Isaac Walker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, No. 146 5th av.

YATES.—On Sixth day, Eleventh month, 6th, ELIZABETH YATES, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence of George F. Cooledge, No. 216 West 45th st., New-York City, on Third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POLITICAL.

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REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,) at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 230 3d av.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.

ALFRED S. BOGERT, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Owing to the election and the interest incident thereto, but little business has been done in real estate during the past week. The sales consummated at the Exchange have been few in number and of no particular importance. The sales noticed for the coming week, particularly those which take place to-morrow, are worthy attention. In the course of business during the week the market has developed no new features, and prices continue low, with but little disposition to sell on the part of capitalists. The total sales of City real estate for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 9, amount to only $102,620, as against $457,235, the figures for the previous week.

We are informed that the business of the late William H. Raynor will be carried on at No. 5½ Pine street, by his former partner, Mr. Edgar Williams. Mr. Williams has been connected with Mr. Raynor for twelve years, and is thoroughly informed in real estate matters. He should meet with success.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer, for ten years past well and favorably known as Mr. Fowler's assistant at the Real Estate Exchange, has opened an office at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, and is prepared to carry on business as a broker in real estate, or to act as general auctioneer.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week sales are set down as scheduled below, all taking place at the Exchange, except when otherwise specially noted:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Third avenue. Lease dated May 1, 1870; term, twenty years; ground rent, $450 per annum.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 156 feet east of Avenue A.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following desirable City lots: Four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth avenue; and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Cooper street, between Academy and Isham streets, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of four lots together, forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Sanson, Esq., Referee, the leasehold premises on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh street, comprising a plot of land 100 by 125, with improvements, lease dated May 1, 1867, term ten years, ground rent, $6,000 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the valuable four-story brown-stone-front house, 26.9 by 117, with lot same size, besides a small yard, 17 by 29, on north side, No. 424 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-eighth street. Also the two-story brick stable, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 15 East Thirty-ninth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 96.2 by 25 by 97.9, with front and rear buildings thereon.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Nafis, Esq., Referee, of five lots together, in size 99.11 by 125, on Seventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of one gore-lot, 50 by 51.6 by 38 by 77.11 by 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 15 by 130.2, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Trustee's sale of two Southern plantations, one known as "Green Meadow Plantation," located in Henrico County, Va., containing 629 acres, and the other as "Silver Stream Plantation" in Bryan County, Ga., containing about 1,300 acres.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Hoboken, N. J., at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 2 o'clock, Executor's sale of thirty-four building lots, located in Hoboken, and situate respectively on Willow, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Seventh and Tenth streets.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

By Joseph McGuire, partition sale of two lots on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew H. Dawson, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.9 by 67.8 by 26.9 by 68.6, No. 95 Crosby street, east side, 138.4 feet south of Prince street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the two-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 51 Henry street, between Catharine and Market streets, and the store, with lot 24.6 by about 75, No. 152 South street, between Peck slip and Dover street.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of fourteen lots, each 25 by 100, on Broadway, east side, about 400 feet north of the Boston road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Friday, Nov. 13.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by — by 79.1, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Williams, Esq., Referee, of the leasehold premises No. 102 Norfolk street.

Saturday, Nov. 14.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 8.

Division st., n. w. s., adjoining A. Berry and lands of Methodist Church, West Farms, 31.9 x74.8x32.6x79.8; foreclosure; Jackson O. Dyckman to Esther Nuttall	1,700
Eldridge st., w. s., 124.5 ft. s. of Canal st., 16.8 x100; Wilhelmina, wife of Robert Fincke, to Thomas Smyth	nom.
Findlay st., n. w. corner of Washington av., 100x150, Morrisania; E. D. Gale to H. W. Schmidt; foreclosure	8,200
Findlay st., s. s., lots Nos. 145 and 151, map Melrose, 50x200, to Waverly st.; Elise Schmidt to George Burkee and Louise Burkee	50
Pell st., s. w. corner of Doyer st., 21x56.8; foreclosure; E. D. Gale to Margaret S. Boyd	6,800
10th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x94.8; Margaret Rachel, wife of Frank Crawford, and Mary Agnes, wife of Thomas Donohue, to George Ehret, two-fifths part	2,576
Same property; Margaret Jane McMahon, widow, to George Ehret	consideration omitted.
Same property; William Dunham Speel, guardian to George Ehret, four-fifths part	4,424
17th st., No. 624 East, s. s., 363 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; J. Dinner to M. Altman	17,000
38th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; B. Fischer to A. Fisher	11,000
59th st., n. s., 387.10 ft. w. of 1st av., 28.6x 100.5; also strip adjoining above on n. and 60 ft. n. of 59th st., 0.6x40.5; Michael Murray to Patrick Dwyer	18,000
60th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100; S. Gayton to B. Mayer	57,250
128th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d av., 49.4x99.11; also strip adjoining above, on w. and 60 ft. n. of 128th st., 0.8x39.11; Ira Wilson to Peter A. Anner	nom.
152d st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x99.11; 153d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x99.11; J. V. Gridley to J. A. Deering	10,750
Av. A, s. w. cor. 10th st., 26.7x113; M. Altman and J. Kohner to J. Denner	48,000
Clinton av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Warren st., 25x100, West Farms; Michael DeCaney to Richard J. Barnecott	450
Johnson av., n. w. s., Lot 130, East Tremont, 61x150x75x100.5; J. Harrison to Mary Coyle	875
Johnson av., w. s., plot F., T. H. Edsall property, Spuyten Duyvil, 100x103; T. H. Edsall to C. S. Gilchriest	2,135
Madison av., e. s., 78.8 ft. s. of 75th st., 25x100; J. Kohner to M. Altman	2,500
Washington av., s. w. corner Fitch st., 82x100, West Farms; Joseph Finley Smith to John P. Elmendorf and Albert H. Scofield	10,000
2d av., n. e. corner 50th st., 20.5x70; John Denner to Morris Altman	28,000
3d av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 54th st., 20x70; J. V. Hughes to H. Hauser	24,250
Same property; Sarah F., wife of J. Crook, to J. V. Hughes	Nom.
Plot bounded by Helen st., Morrisania av., Ella st., and Lewis st., 175.3x433, in three courses x141.5x465, in five courses, West Morrisania; Harriet N., wife of Benjamin J. H. Trask, to Ebenezer H. Balch	55,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE at reduced prices: East 36th st., near 5th av., 25x98.9. East 38th st., near Madison av., full size; excavated. West 40th st., near 5th av., several desirable lots. East 47th st., near Madison av., two full-size lots. West 54th st., near 6th av., suitable for stables. 6th av., near 47th st., elegant extra wide. 5th av., corner 49th st., 33.10x100, with full lot adjoining in rear. 5th av., near 57th st., full-size lot.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. MANDELL owner.

FOR SALE.—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements; situate in first-class neighborhood, on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; terms made easy. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS will be sold at a very low figure; all hard wood, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FOR TWENTY-ONE years, more or less, four lots northeast corner 5th ave. and 109th st.—W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 113 EAST 10TH ST., four-story brick house; brown-stone trimmings; terms easy.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—FURNISHED HOUSE, twelve rooms, Brooklyn; cost, twenty months ago, $10,600; will be sold for $8,100; only $2,500 cash required. Address Box No. 47, Station D, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER 5TH AV. AND 38TH ST., AND STABLE, NO. 15 EAST 39TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 424 5th av., north-western corner 38th st.; house is in most perfect order throughout; 26.9x117 feet deep, and contains on first floor, library, reception-room, dining-room, music-room, and billiard-room; possession will be given on delivery of the deed, on or before Dec. 15.

EAST 39TH STREET, No. 15.—Elegant two-story brick stable, 24x70 feet, with one-story extension to full depth of lot, 98.9, with stalls for nine horses, abundance of carriage room, &c.

House can be seen either day or evening by permit from E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON 107TH, 109TH, 114TH STS.
Also,
LOTS ON COOPER ST.,
formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. To be sold at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH,
at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—4 lots north side, 100 feet west of 8th av.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 245 feet west of 5th av.
COOPER STREET.—8 lots on Cooper st., between Academy and Isham sts., and near Broadway, formerly a part of the Dyckman estate.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
of
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS.
North-west corner 10th av. and 152d st.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, NOV. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GEORGE S. SEDGWICK, Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, deceased,
BROADWAY—14 splendid City lots, east side, about 400 feet north of Boston Road and Jefferson st., convenient to steam and horse cars, (connecting with Harlem and Morrisania boats,) churches, schools, and other improvements. Sale positive; terms easy. Maps and full particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR the benefit of whom it may concern, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, through Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, the following described plantations, conveyed to me by Alvin O. Buck, for the benefit of his creditors:
"Green Meadow Plantation," situated in Henrico County, State of Virginia, containing about 629 acres.
"Silver Stream Plantation," situated in Bryan County, State of Georgia, containing about 1,300 acres.
Terms made known at sale.
THEODORE SHOTWELL, Trustee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER
TO RENT FOR THE WINTER THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:

	Per Month.
Washington square, extra wide and deep, and elegantly furnished, per season	$5,000
W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 stories, fully fur'd	400
W. 17th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, high stoop	500
W. 21st st., n. 5th av., full size, in fine or. for W.	4,000
W. 25th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, and elegant	600
E. 31st st., near 5th av., 3 stories, high stoop	250
E. 35th st., near Park av., 3 stories, high stoop	350
W. 35th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, full size	500
E. 38th st., near Park av., 3 stories	200
E. 48th st., near 4th av., fully furnished	315
5th av., near 29th st., 4 stories, high stoop	600
5th av., near 8th st., large house, for Winter	3,500
5th av., near 15th st., 4 stories, high stoop	600
By the Year.	Per Annum.
W. 10th st., near 5th av., handsomely fur'd	$3,600
E. 21st st., Gramercy Park, elegant ¾ house	12,000
W. 29th st., near 5th av., full size, 4 stories	4,500
E. 33d st., near 5th av., 4 stories, high stoop	4,800
W. 44th st., near 7th av., very handsome	3,000
Park av., near 38th st., beautifully furnished	4,500
Madison av., near 31st st., 4 stories, high stoop	6,000
5th av., near 32d st., house and stable	12,000

Furnished lists and permits, apply at No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-size four-story high-stoop, frescoed, elegantly-furnished, desirable dwelling to lease reasonably for Winter or eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square; or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease or for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. APply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

WANTED.
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CAIRO AND FULTON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CENTRAL R. R. OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
DANVILLE, U. B. AND PEKIN FIRST MORT'GE BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, B. AND WESTERN FIRST M'GE BONDS.
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST M'GE BONDS.
NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10 FIRST MORT'GE BONDS.

Railway and municipal bonds a specialty. ORDERS FROM INVESTORS AND DEALERS SOLICITED, and shall have CAREFUL AND PERSONAL attention. Most complete quotations published of over 600 different bonds given upon application.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1122	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1562	2183
234	574	1156	1585	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1768	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, E. ATKINS, } Trustees.
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR, W. S. WYCKOFF, J. T. DENNY, } Committee.
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:
One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds are requested to send their address, with the number of their bonds, to either of the undersigned committee.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
JACOB B. JEWETT, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, } Poughkeepsie.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them. FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., Room No. 9, fourth floor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that become due on that day will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

$1,000.—LOAN WANTED OF ABOVE amount, for six or twelve months, to replace special capital in a successful business; liberal bonus paid and ample security given. Address Special Capital, Box No. 157 New-York *Times* Office.

NEW-ORLEANS CITY COUPONS, BOTH gold and currency, heretofore paid at our office, are now payable, including November interest, only at the Louisiana National Bank, New-Orleans, La.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-book will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d December. G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, KING'S Bridge, at 10 A. M. MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1874, one bay mare; no shoes. H. P. CURLEY, Poundmaster.

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Son,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

UNPRECEDENTED OFFERINGS
OF
NEW GOODS
Every Day This Week.
TO-DAY,

TWO CASES OF BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
THREE CASES VERY RICH BLACK SILK VELVETS at $3 25, $3 75, and $4.
BEAUTIFUL COLORS AT LEAST $1 PER YARD UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
COLORS IN SILK VELVETS at 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 per yard up.
SEAL BROWNS, NAVY BLUES, PRUNES, GARNETS, SCARLETS, AND ALL DESIRABLE CLOTH SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY.
OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH NOVELTIES—ADDITIONS DAILY.
20,000 bunches of Cut Beads at 3c. and 4c. each.

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
TOYS, DOLLS, AND DOLLS' ARTICLES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, RUSTIC FLOWER-BASKETS, VASES, STANDS, &c. CANARY BIRDS, BIRD CAGES. LEATHER GOODS—Unusual variety.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
NEW PURCHASE.
THREAD, GUIPURE, and YAKS. Also, BEADED YAKS at 25 per cent. below last week's prices. Appliques and Nottingham Tidies. Sewing Silks, Spotted and Brussels Net Veils and Vellings. Linen Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.
EXAMINE OUR BEADED GIMPS, GALLOONS, INSERTINGS, BEADED FRINGES, 40c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c. to $5 per yard.
UNUSUAL ASSORTMENT AT UNUSUAL PRICES. ATTENTION INVITED.
Immense stock of Buttons for Cloaks and Dresses.
WORSTED BALL FRINGES, EVERY DESIRABLE COLOR, 37c. per yard.
ALL SILK RIBBONS,
Gros Grains, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 16c., 18c., every color.
Sash Ribbons at 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c. per yard.
Sash Ribbons, seven-inch Gros Grain, all colors, 69c. per yard.
Sash Ribbons, eight-inch Gros Grain, all colors, 78c. per yard.
FRINGED SASHES, VARIOUS STYLES.
2,500 NEW LADIES' NECK-TIES AND SCARFS, running from 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., to $2 50. BARGAINS.

HATS AND BONNETS
500 cases finest French Felt Hats and Bonnets, Navy Blues, Drabs, Browns, and Blacks, at 75c., $1, and $1 25, former price $1 75.
1,000 cases English Felts at 50c., 65c., and 85c.
150 cases American Felts at 31c., 38c., and 40c.
VELVETEEN HATS—25c., 35c., 50c., 63c., 75c., up.
SILK VELVET HATS—NEW SHAPES TO-DAY—$1 25, $1 50, $1 63, $1 75, $2, up.
EXAMINE OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT.
Managed by first-class Artists; contains the Latest Novelties and Newest Designs. Trimmed Hats from $1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, to $50.
GENTS' HATS IN BEAVER AND FELT—Low Prices.

FLOWERS. FEATHERS.
BIRDS at 35c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $7 50 each.
NEW ASSORTMENT OF RED BIRDS WINGS, Thousand of them from 3c. to $2 50 each.
LONG OSTRICH FEATHERS from 38c. to $15.
OSTRICH TIPS, (the Bunch of three,) 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $10.
FEATHER BANDS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, ALSO FRENCH FLOWERS.

KID GLOVES.
"Monogram," Two Buttons, New Shades, 95c. pair.
"Edward," Two Buttons, New Shades, $1 10 pair.
"Monopol," Two Buttons, New Shades, Real Kid, $1 50 pair.
Acknowledged the best Gloves in this Market.
Two Button Gloves, 50c., 65c., and 75c.
One Button Gloves, 25c. and 45c.
NEW STYLES IN WINTER GLOVES.
Bargains in HOSIERY for MISSES, LADIES, BOYS, and GENTS—Examine.

UNDERGARMENTS.
Ladies' Chemise and Drawers, 38c., 44c., 50c., up to $3 50.
Ladies' Night Dress and Toilet Sacques, 63c., 75c., to $12.
Ladies' and Misses' Night Robes, Skirts, 56c., 63c., 75c.
Ladies' Felt Skirts, 85c., $1, $1 25, up.
Infants' Cloaks, Robes, and Suits.
GENTS' AND BOYS' WORSTED CARDIGAN JACKETS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.
GRAND ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
SPECIAL SALE
AT
WHOLESALE.

We shall REMOVE our JOBBING BUSINESS to corner of Broadway and 20th st. after Jan. 1, and in ORDER to REDUCE OUR STOCK PRIOR to REMOVAL we have made such REDUCTIONS IN PRICES as will SELL IT OUT in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

OUR GOODS are all DESIRABLE and of THIS SEASON'S LATEST STYLES in DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, SHAWLS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS CURTAINS, WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &C., &C.

We request BUYERS to EXAMINE our STOCK before purchasing or sending orders elsewhere, and are SATISFIED that they will FIND INDUCEMENTS RARELY OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST., N. Y.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. S. BEDELL, DENTAL OFFICE NO. 48 West 26th st. Prices low and work warranted.

DRY GOODS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75C. AND $1, worth $1 50 and $2. Initial Handkerchiefs, 60c., worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S,
Nos. 340 and 342 4th ave.—Employers will find, as usual, a large number of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachman, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS
wishing reliable and capable help, by applying at CARPENTER'S old-established office, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., can be suited with either Protestant or Catholic, of every nationality, at reduced wages.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; best City references from last place, which they leave on account of family breaking up housekeeping. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO GERman girls; one is a specially good cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country, together or separately; they have good references; and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish references that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for R. C.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant women together in a first-class private family; one as cook; can cook all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist in coarse washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' City references; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable; very neat and obliging; can do all kinds meats, game, and other cooking; bone, lard, soups, nice side-dishes, pastry, cream, jellies, good baker, bread, biscuit, and other baking; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman; is a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a first-rate laundress, and can furnish the best reference from last place. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st. corner of Broadway; inquire for S. G.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a well-experienced woman who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; leaves her place in consequence of the family going to board; has best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS GOOD City references, and bones, lards, and makes all kinds of delicious soups; good on game, and all kinds of meats and pastry. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook in a private family, in City or country; can furnish the best references from the first families in the City. Inquire for T., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a family; speaks English; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and very clean about her work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good baker and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK, who can do any kind of cooking, boning, larding, and cooks game and poultry; has first-class recommendations from families to be seen. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; with excellent City references; will do her own kitchen work; is neat, agreeable, and capable. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; can serve party dinners and suppers; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 Sixth av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands her business thoroughly; can make excellent bread and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK—NURSE.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A woman and daughter to cook, wash, and iron, and mind children; best reference; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl; is a thorough cook; good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 413 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with coarse washing; City reference. Call at No 255 7th av., near 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker of cake and pies; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Apply at 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED WOman, to cook, wash, and iron; moderate wages for good home; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or assist with the washing; good City references; down-town preferred. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., near 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an expert baker and pastry cook; 8½ years' first-class reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; thoroughly competent in every respect; best City reference. Call at No. 136 East 39th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 226 7th av., near 23d st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a respectable colored young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid and a superior laundress, in a private family; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, charge of dining-room, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A young Swedish girl, speaking English; is willing to do anything required; is smart and active; has lived out; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen from 10 to 2 at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wants a situation for a very neat, capable young colored woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; she and her employer can be seen at No. 59 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing, with good City reference. Call at No. 163 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, who has always lived in the best of families, as chamber-maid; is very thorough in all her duties, and willing and obliging; has several years' best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; will assist with other work, if required; excellent City reference. Call at No. 120 East 32d st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A PROTESTANT WOman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; good City reference. Call at No. 332 6th av.

CHAMBER OR PARLOR MAID.—BY A COMpetent English woman; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman; has the very best testimonials from the family she last lived with four years as being fully capable of doing any kind of work about the house; entirely honest, neat, kind, and obliging; or as experienced nurse, or chambermaid, or sewing; very desirable person. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, HARD-WORKing Scotch girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store; ask for Christne.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, who is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE ENGlish girl in a good family, or to cook, wash and iron; has good references; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.; ask for Emma.

HAIR-DRESSING.—A LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER wishes a few customers by the week or month; prices very moderate. Call at No. 884 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman, speaking English; is also a good cook; has three years' reference from last place; is neat, willing, and strong; wages no object. Call at the Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her profession thoroughly; French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av. near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemens' shirts in superior style; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would take gentlemen's washing by the month or week, or for families, at 75 cents per dozen. Call or address Mrs. Burns, 756 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing for ladies and children, and gentlemen's linen, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A private family, as lady's maid and seamstress; can be well recommended by her last lady. Address No. 278 4th av.; call for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, fully competent to take entire charge from birth; has had many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the care and management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 125 East 50th st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse for an invalid or infant from birth; thoroughly understands her business; kind, careful, and obliging; City or country, or travel; the best City reference; good home before wages. Can be seen to-day at No. 304 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, AND VERY PLEASing young French nurse, who can do nice sewing and is fond of children; has eighteen months' references from her former employer. Call at or address Mrs. Jacquin, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear house.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A GOOD PLACE FOR A FAITHful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Call at No. 194 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH HEAD-NURSE AND HER daughter as assistant, who is young and a good seamstress, and has her own machine; good references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDish girl, very fond of children; is a thorough chamber-maid and seamstress; verbal City references in both capacities. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN CAPABLE of taking care of a baby; will assist with grown children, and sew; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at 412 West 25th st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, BEtween fifteen and sixteen years of age, to take care of children; willing to assist in light house-work. Call at No. 329 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. —Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants—Protestant, German, French, Scotch, Irish, colored, English, Swedish; lady attending.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE AND CHAMBERmaid, with good City references; is neat, tidy, and willing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO TAKE care of growing children and sew; best of City reference. Call at No. 167 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID—NURSE, OR Chamber-maid, and Seamstress.—By a superior German Protestant young woman; very neat and obliging; excellent seamstress, dress-maker, operate, trim, &c.; experienced nurse for children; dresses hair neatly; does all kinds of family sewing; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; would assist with the up-stairs work; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXcellent recommendations as plain seamstress or chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can embroider. Address No. 259 West Houston st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PERFECT CUTTER; OPerates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; eighteen years in private families. Address J. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS a perfect cutter, will go out at 25 cents per hour. Address J. G., Box 209 *Times* Office, all week.

TAILORESS.—A PERFECT CUTTER AND FITTER of boys' clothes wants work; wages, $1 per day; can operate on the leading machines. Address J. G., No. 222 Madison st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very neat young woman, who is a thorough waitress and an excellent chamber-maid; would like a place in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can furnish the best reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS, FAMily washing at home by the week, month, or dozen; fluting and puffing done in the best style. Address Laundress, No. 136 East 11th st., or No. 180 3d av.

WELL-TRAINED DOMESTIC SERVANTS for all capacities can be engaged at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THORough, experienced English butler, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; good reference given. Address G. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; sober, industrious, single young man; safe, experienced City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; care of furnace; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself useful; wages moderate. Address A. H. D., box No. 199 *Times* office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO PERFECTLY UNderstands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; City or country; first-class City reference. Call or address W. D., No. 16 West 18th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a place for his coachman, who has been in his service for three years, giving entire satisfaction; is a good driver and groom, and especially thorough and skillful in keeping horses, harness, &c., in good condition. Address L., Post Office Box 1,836.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress and makes good bread; no family; best references. Those looking for good help call on or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway, near 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE with four years' references as coachman and gardener; is strictly sober, honest, trustworthy, and willing; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk, attend furnace, and be generally useful; best of reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; highly recommended by former employer; understands his business in every respect. Address Alexander, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; he understands his business in all its branches; he is a thorough City driver; best reference given. Address J. G., seed-store, 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 37 West 43d st., or at No. 54 William st., third floor, Office No. 10.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; eight years' City reference. Call or address P. C., at Coleman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

GARDENER, FARM HAND, &c.—BY A Swede, aged twenty-eight years, (speaks fair English,) who can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening; manage greenhouse, milk, take care of cattle, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

TO HOLDERS OF HOUSE PROPERTY.—Two first-class painters and paper-hangers; can do all kinds of plain and ornamental fresco painting, gilding, and kalsomining; day or contract. References. R. AMMANN, No. 870 Flushing av., corner Bushwick av., Williamsburg.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Swedish man and wife, aged thirty years, who speaks good English; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife can do all kind of house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; is a good cook and laundress; good recomendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening and farm-work, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; good recomendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Frenchman, who understands the care of a dining-room perfectly; is highly recommended from former employer; is of good appearance, and speaks English. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED twenty-one years, who can wait on table; will also build fires, tend furnace, act as porter in hotel or boarding-house, will milk, care and drive horses, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, SPEAKING English; will be useful in City or country; is sober and industrious; has City references; wages not an object. Call at Swedish servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; UNDERstands the care of silver; getting up all kinds of salads; good testimonials; willing to make himself useful; honest, sober, neat, quick, fine appearance. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, W. E., Box No. 67, *Times* Up-town office, 54½ W. 32d st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, in a private family or boarding-house; the man as waiter; the woman as cook; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address M. T., for two days, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER, A POSITION in a law office; ten years' experience; familiar with real estate law. Address A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED. — A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY OF good address, as house-keeper. Call all the week at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, ENGlish, French, or German only, who can bring satisfactory references from families in New-York. Apply at No. 27 Madison av., Monday, from 10 to 12.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 14 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA A. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874. JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.
o19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER and DAVID E. SICHER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Charles L. Sicher and David E. Sicher, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Sicher Brothers, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1874. DAVID M. KOEHLER, No. 395 Pearl street, New-York City, and WILLIAM G. ROSS, No. 38 Burling slip, New-York City, Assignees.
o26-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Bonheim Birnbaum, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.
o26-1aw3M.*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, ss.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be conducted under the name or firm of "JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM AND COMPANY."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is a general stock commission, brokerage, and financial business.

That JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and GEORGE E. WHITE, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York, are the general partners, and WILLIAM BERGH KIP, who resides at Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which the said WILLIAM BERGH KIP has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, and the amount of capital contributed by the said JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and is to terminate on the first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Dated at the City of New-York, this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM,
GEO. E. WHITE,
General Partners.
WM. BERGH KIP,
Special Partner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—CASH CAPITAL WANTED—By a young man of fifteen years' experience in manufacturing and selling all kinds of ladies' lace and linen goods and novelties; now in charge of a department of this kind in one of the largest wholesale houses in this City. Parties having above capital desiring to engage in such business, either as active or special partner, may arrange for interview at present place by addressing H. W. LANCASTER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY, WITH A STOCK OF French, Italian, and Spanish produce, situated on one of the best places on 3d av.; established eleven years; good run of customers; terms easy. Address Box No. 4,039 Post Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31
PEMBROKE..........Wednesday, Nov. 4

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Nov. 11 | JAVA......WED., Nov. 25
RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA......WED., Dec. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES..........Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS..........Nov. 27
For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA..........Nov. 4
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Nov. 17.
LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Dec. 1.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 12
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S STEAMER

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will sail for Belfast and Glasgow from the company's dock, Pier No. 36 North River,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 M.
For first-class passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage at reduced rates,
No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin.....Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy......Saturday, Nov. 21.
Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen.Sat'day, Nov. 28
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Saturday, Nov. 13, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre..........Saturday..Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. Beddoe..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Jones..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, H. A. F. Neynaber, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Nov. 12.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Nov 14.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamship Cuba will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D, OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Thursday, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del.. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P.M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A HANDsomely-furnished room, replete with modern conveniences, in a strictly private family or position, residing between Lexington and Madison avs., 28th and 31st sts., and willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodation, will address MANTON, Box No. 111 *Times* office; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST.,
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS
WITH
Private table. Highest references.
Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH SUNNY EXposure, to let by the year, in the new houses northeast corner of 5th av. and 44th st. Parties desiring every luxury and comfort without the cares of housekeeping will find these apartments very desirable. Meals served at table d'hote or by private table.
JAMES P. COLT, Manager.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING HANDSOMELY furnished rooms near Madison square, would like to let them to a party of gentlemen or family of adults, with or without private table. For card inquire of Mr. Bergman, corner Broadway and 27th st.

TWO FINE ROOMS IN SECOND-STORY, FRONT; southern exposure, with modern conveniences, and full board for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be had at No. 55 East 9th st.; private family; best of references given and required.

EAST 12TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A fine well-furnished room; third floor, front; south side; with ample closets, fire, gas, &c.; within three blocks of Broadway. Address A. A. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUpying their own house, on Lexington av., near 38th st., will let, with board, their entire second floor, separately or en suite. Address Q. E. D., Box No. 4,837, Post Office.

HANDSOME SUNNY ROOM ON FIRST floor; also a third-story front room; both elegantly furnished, with excellent board and home comforts; for families or gentlemen; best references. No. 44 West 10th st.

FIFTH AV., MADISON SQUARE—AN ELEgant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, comprising parlor, dining, bed, and small dressing room; second story front; with private table or without. No. 206 5th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 307, EAST, OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Two large pleasant rooms; grate fire; for a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at a moderate price, with first-class board; references; also single rooms.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A private family is desirous of renting, with superior table, a suite of newly-furnished rooms. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, chamber, with bath connecting, without board, near Madison square. Please answer, stating location, terms, and all particulars, "G," Box No. 4,494 Post Office.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, with large closets, exclusive bath, &c., and private table, if desired; also a few other rooms, at No. 29 West 17th st.; best references given and required.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM, furnished, to let, in a first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 44th st., near Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No 153 *Times* Office.

NO. 3 EAST 17TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 5th av.—Handsome parlor and bed-room, second floor, front; southern exposure; also, two very desirable single rooms; first-class board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; sunny and cheerful; no boarders; no children in the house; finest location in City. No. 113 East 19th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, to let, with board, to parties desiring unexceptionable appointments; highest reference. No. 123 West 45th st.

PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PLEASANT suite of rooms to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 210 West 43d st., near Broadway; references.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., EAST, NO. 10, NEAR 5th av.—Desirable third floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Two handsomely-furnished connecting rooms to let; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, centrally and very pleasantly located, would let a few rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. No. 201 2d av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.

$25—THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT.—Rear and hall room at $30; a parlor on first and second floor, double, sunny front room on top floor, two gentlemen, at $16; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOMS for families and gentlemen; private table, if desired; no objection to children; house kept by a Southern lady; best references. Mrs. SADLER, late of 14th st.

NO. 295 5TH AVE.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

A WELL-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with extension and bath-room, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

FIFTH AVENUE.
Between 11th and 12th sts., entire second floor; six rooms; also elegant suite of parlors, vacated by parties going South; private table only. Apply at 45 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house location first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOME AND NEWLY-furnished front rooms to let, with or without board. Terms reasonable. Also, desirable rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.
House newly furnished. Rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, single and double; references exchanged.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsome pair of parlors to let, as room and bedroom, without board, to gentlemen only; in a private house; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, (entirely new,) with private table, or table d'hôte; also two back parlors; modern improvements. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST., OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—To let, with first-class board, to a desirable party, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; every convenience possible; best references.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO LARGE AND ONE small room, second floor, to let, with board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with board, on third floor; single rooms for gentlemen; also table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FORTY-FIRST ST., NO. 149 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen; references.

A PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, WITH private table, to a small family. Call at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST.
Mrs. PITKIN offers desirable rooms, en suite, or singly, with first-class board; reference required.

5TH AV., NO. 309.
Handsomely-furnished suites to let on first and second floors, with or without private table. References.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—An elegant suite of rooms to let with private table. References.

NO. 50 WEST 32D ST.—TWO HANDSOME rooms on parlor floor, private table if desired; also parlor and bedroom on third floor front; references.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av.—A suite of three rooms on third floor to rent, with board; possession on 11th inst.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references unexceptionable.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THREE-STORY FRONT rooms to let with board. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD-FLOOR, ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

A.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. No. 58 Irving place.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT HALL ROOM MAY BE had with board at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 37TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments; private table if required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD; references exchanged. No. 50 West 46th st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUNTRY HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR of the finest horses (it is confidently believed) in Western New-York, or even in the State, are now offered for sale; dark dapple grays, closely matched, 5 and 6 years old, 16¼ hands high, nice manes and tails; fine drivers; for style and action no superiors; sound and kind. The owner being sick, now offers to sell at a great bargain. Call on or address H. A. W., No. 40 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO. N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.

SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

A.—ONE NEW ENGLISH HUNTING FOUR-WHEEL dog cart, with pole and shafts; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all new; made in England to match dog cart, at a sacrifice. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 117 MACdougal st., near Amity st.; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH CHARIOT HUNG ON C. springs; back and front built to order for owner in Paris; is in good order; will be sold cheap. Call at No. 225 Greene st.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 53 GREAT Jones st., a sorrel mare, five and a half years; fifteen hands; sound and gentle; has been driven all Summer by a lady. Apply before 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN THE north transept of Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Washburne's.) Apply to J. L. MITCHELL, Hotel Brunswick.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY HORSES; A BARgain. Apply at Cogswell's stables, Lexington av., corner 33d st.

CARRIAGES TAKEN ON STORAGE AND sold on commission. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU

is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. Sarah L. Hendrick, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board is are taken to the park after an early dinner.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 95 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO INSTRUCTS in Latin, the higher Mathematics, French, and usual English branches, desires another private pupil. History and Literature a specialty; best of references given. Address X. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 52½ West 32d st.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS AFfairs, grammar, and spelling taught without classes; writing lessons $3 per month. Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, ladies' department.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATERcolor and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AT HIS OWN OR PUPIL'S residence, by Prof. L. COURCHET, No. 142 Wayne st., Jersey City.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 16th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ERNANI.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 9—First appearance this season of Mlle. ALICE MARESI, and revival of Verdi's grand opera,

ERNANI,
with the following great cast:
Mlle. ALICE MARESI.......as.......ELVIRA
Signor CARPI.......as.......Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE.......as.......Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI.......as.......Don Ruy Gomez De Silva
Musical Director and Conductor.......Mr. S. BEHRENS
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—Mlle EMMA ALBANI in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12—Newark Opera-house—FAUST.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13—Mlle. EMMA ALBANI as GILDA, RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14—Grand Combination Matinée.
SUNDAY, Nov. 15.—Sixth Concert at the Grand Opera House.
Special Notice.—The first performance in America of VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM, in complete form, will take place on MONDAY, Nov. 16.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of engagements entered into with Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Wallack is obliged to announce the
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
with its beautiful scenery and appointments and extraordinary cast, as the production of the new Irish Drama,
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
is definitively arranged to take place
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 14.
The box-office is now open.

PARK THEATRE.

NINTH WEEK
of the
PREVAILING THEATRICAL SENSATION.
50TH NIGHT, THURSDAY, THE 12th.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in an American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Until further notice,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
RAYMOND—SELLERS—TWAIN.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

GLOBE THEATRE.

728 BROADWAY, 730
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
CAMPBELL & MURTHA..........Managers
GRAND OPENING,
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
With a mammoth troupe of specially star artists.
POPULAR PRICES.
General admission..........50 cents
Reserved orchestra chairs..........75 cents
New family circle..........25 cents
Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2,30 O'CLOCK.

LAST DAYS

LAST DAYS LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS
of the
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Admission, 50 cents; 2d and 3d av., and 63d st.

NIBLO'S.

C. B. THORNE, Lessee and Manager
LAST NIGHTS OF THE DELUGE.
THIS EVENING, THE DELUGE, with all the KIRALFY SPECIALTIES. THE DELUGE. THE DELUGE.
TO-NIGHT, THE DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST, with all its grandeur and magnificence, THE DELUGE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, engagement for six nights of Mr. W. A. MESTAYER, and production of his great local sensational drama, in four acts, entitled,
HOODLUM; Or, LIFE IN 'FRISCO!
To commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

OLYMPIC.

NO. 624 BROADWAY.
A TOTAL AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
First appearance of the Lyric Queen,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
The Great Monkey Performer, GEORGE DERIOUS.
WILLIAM SCANLAN, Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN, MONTEGOS AND TROUPE.
GUS. WILLIAMS, RICKEY AND BARNEY, &c.
All the troupe in a new Humorous Olio.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

ELOCUTIONIST.—DR. CHARLES O. HURLBUTT, pupil of the eminent Charles A. Guilmette, No. 4 St. Mark's place. I am now taking lessons of Prof. Hurlbutt, and I do say that I regard him as one of the best readers and teachers in this City.

My voice has improved wonderfully in volume, melody, and power.
T. BERRYMAN, No. 301 East 19th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY, between 23d and 46th sts., and Madison and 6th avs., or near Madison av., the first and second floors of a house, three rooms deep, 22 or 25 feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, with full board for Winter. House, appointments, references, and location must be unexceptionable, and no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, MORNY, Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BEtween 30th and 40th sts., near 5th av., by a family of two adults, two children, and nurses. Address, with particulars as to price, accommodations, &c., Box No. 653 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND two children; front sunny rooms; good location; $25. Address H. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—NICHOLAS G. COWENHOVEN against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874. A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN B. GOLDER against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY O'ROURKE, plaintiff, against THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and D. DOUGLASS, defendants.—Amended Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 14, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

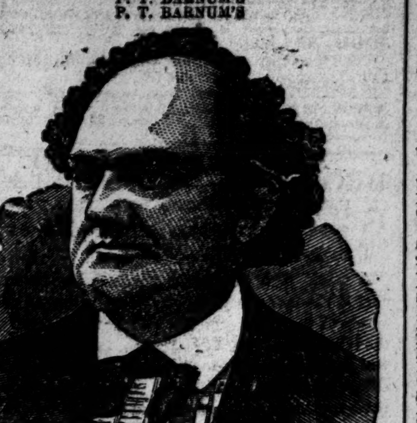
The amended complaint, in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1874.—Dated Oct. 17, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o19-1aw6wM*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM H. MARSTON, plaintiff, against E. R. NORRIS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray street, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.
CHRISTOPHER FAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Murray street.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6wM*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
s26-1aw3mM

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND WEEK! SECOND SEASON!
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH PERFORMANCE.
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S



GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!

In referring to the magnificent entertainment the New-York *Herald* says:

"It would be idle to picture the brilliant scene which the Hippodrome presented last night. The display was grand and picturesque, and while the attractions were unquestionably liberal and astonishing, perhaps the highest feature of the entertainment was the beauty of the thousand smiles from the dainty, chubby, and delighted little damsels in every part of the great edifice."

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
NEW FEATURES.
NEW FEATURES.
NEW PAGEANTS.
NEW PAGEANTS.
NEW RUNNING HORSES.
NEW RUNNING HORSES.
NEW RACES.
NEW RACES.
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
ENGLISH STAG HUNT! ENGLISH STAG HUNT!
ENGLISH STAG HUNT! ENGLISH STAG HUNT!
ENGLISH STAG HUNT! ENGLISH STAG HUNT!

PROGRAMME OF RACES.
Roman Chariot Races, Roman Standing Races, Ladies' Flat Races, English Jockey Races, Juvenile Jockey Races, Lilliputian Races, Races by the Lancashire Lasses, Pony Races, Monkey Races, Elephant Races, Camel Races, Wheelbarrow Races, Scrub Races, Sack Races, Indian Hurdle Races, Snow Shoe Races, &c., &c.

MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S WONDERS.
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S WONDERS.
The most costly and complete
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
ever exhibited upon either continent.
Box-office open from 9 to 4.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON NIGHTS.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

JARRETT & PALMER are pleased to announce that Mr. JEFFERSON will begin an engagement here this MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, appearing in the charming American legendary drama, of three acts, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., and founded on Washington Irving's romantic story,

RIP VAN WINKLE,

assuming the title character.

The play will have the advantages of a beautiful and appropriate scenery, and a cast making a full draft on the strength of the company of Booth's Theatre.

Mr. JEFFERSON will appear every night of the week, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14,
Miss KATE FIELD
will make her first appearance on any stage, and in the part of PEG WOFFINGTON, in Tom Taylor's dramatization of Reade's novel, MASKS AND FACES.

THE BOX-OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats for Miss FIELD'S DEBUT may also be secured.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. | Offenbach's opera
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. | GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY
to witness the admirable personation of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE as DROGAN.
M. M. MARSHALL and BEVERLY as the GENDARMES.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, MATINEE at 1:30.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the theatre, also at DELMONICO'S, No. 22 BROAD ST.

LYCEUM THEATRE DOWN-TOWN TICKET-office removed from No. 114 Broadway to DELMONICO'S, NO. 22 BROAD ST., where seats can be secured without extra charge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS
EVENING AT 8, OLIVER DOUD BYRON IN DONALD McKAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2, LEFFINGWELL ON HOT COALS.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.

Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
Subscription tickets for the remaining five concerts and public rehearsals can be had during this week at the box office of Steinway Hall.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY,

No. 18 Cooper Union.

MONDAY, Nov. 9, ladies course on physiology. Subject to-day—"THE STRUCTURE AND LIFE OF MUSCLES." Illustrated with electro-physiological experiments on the muscles of the frog, by Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL.
Admission..........50 cents.
Seven tickets..........$3

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN.—LESSONS GIVEN ON harp, piano, and singing. Pupils attended in Yonkers and Brooklyn. Harp and organ for sale. Residence No. 63 West 35th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7:30 o'clock.
ALEXANDER RHIND, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF WALTZING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av., Monday and Thursday. All the modern dances taught in one quarter. Soirée Nov. 16, 1874. Saturday afternoon class for ladies and children.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Instruction only for waltzing, Wednesday evenings. Six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 11.

Third and Last Week of

THE HUNCHBACK

The representations of this delightful play continue to attract

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

but they must now be brought to a close, as this is the LAST WEEK OF MISS CLARA MORRIS' PRESENT ENGAGEMENT AT THIS THEATRE.

The Hunchback every evening this week, with its great cast as follows:
Julia..........Miss Clara Morris
Helen..........Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter..........Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford..........Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus..........Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom..........Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove..........Mr. John Matthews
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell..........Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant..........Mr. W. S. Quigley
SATURDAY, NOV. 14—LAST MATINEE OF THE HUNCHBACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be reproduced in splendid style, the delightful play,
JANE EYRE,
In which Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Hattie Thorpe, Miss Laura Thorpe, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. John Parselle, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. F. Lamb, and others will appear.
Seats for any of these performances may now be secured.

MACCABE'S LAST NIGHTS AT STEINWAY HALL,
TERMINATING SATURDAY, NOV. 12.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE TRIUMPHANT CAREER IN NEW-YORK OF

FREDERIC MACCABE

in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.

The extraordinary mimetic and ventriloquial powers of Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE continue to be the general theme of conversation in all the fashionable coteries of New-York and district. His matchless entertainment is now crowned with the richest indorsements of the best critics and the public as incomparable.

LAST TWELVE NIGHTS

of the present attractive programme of original MIRTH, PERSONATIONS, and SONGS, including those marvels of delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTRELS! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER!
in which Mr. Maccabe will impersonate Seven Individuals without leaving the sight of the audience, will be repeated every evening until further notice.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30
MONDAY, Nov. 9,
Last time of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 10,
The ever Favorite Play, by TOM TAYLOR and CHARLES READE, entitled
MASKS AND FACES,
produced with new Scenery, Costumes, and

MASKS	Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Triplet
	Mr. D. H. Harkins	as	Pomander
	Mr. Ringgold	as	Ernest Vane
	Mr. Hardenburg	as	Colley Cibber
	Mr. Whiting	as	Quin
AND	Mr. Fawcett	as	Snail
	Mr. Hart Conway	as	Soaper
	Mr. Sol Russel	as	Colander
	Mr. Jennings	as	James Burbock
	Mr. Peakes	as	Hunsdon
FACES.	Miss Fanny Davenport	as	Peg Woffington
	Miss Louise Allen	as	Mabel Vane
	(Her first appearance in seven years.)		
	Miss Alice Gray	as	Kitty Clive
	Miss Nellie Mortimer	as	Mrs. Triplet
	Bijou Heron	as	Lysimachus

Only MASKS AND FACES Matinée Saturday at 1:30.
In rehearsal—THE BUSYBODY.
To be shortly produced,
A GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL GRAND TOURNAMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MARVELOUS TRIUMPH OF THE WIRE CUSHION.
MOST BRILLIANT PLAYING EVER KNOWN.
THE BILLIARD MONARCHS IN ECSTASIES.
GREATEST AVERAGE, 25. HIGHEST RUN, 159.
Houses thronged with Intelligence, Beauty and Fashion.
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK,
CYRILLE DION vs. EDWARD DANIELS.
A. P. RUDOLPHE vs. GEORGE F. SLOSSON.
ALBERT GARNIER vs. FRANCIS UBASSY.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MAURICE DALY vs. A. P. RUDOLPHE.
CYRILLE DION vs. ALBERT GARNIER.
DANIEL E. GAVIT, Director.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, $1. Ladies accompanied by gentleman, free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Corner Madison av. and 42d st.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1874, at 8 o'clock
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE CHOIR OF THE CHURCH,
Consisting of the following artists:
Mme. M. SALVOTTI, Soprano; Mr. JNO. J. D. TRENOR, Tenor; Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, Alto; Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Basso, AND A CHORUS OF FORTY VOICES.
Mr. J. H. GUILD..........Accompanist
Mr. S. P. WARREN..........Organist and Director
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Martens Brother's, No. 1,164 Broadway; Henser's, No. 841 Broadway; at the principal book stores; and of Mr. James Quigg, (sexton of the Church of the Holy Trinity,) No. 158 East 45th st., and at the church.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN AID OF "THE CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM" by the "COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS," at Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of 5th av. and 45th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1874, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Tickets may be had at Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 672 6th av.; James S. Jackson & Co., No. 846 6th av.; Charles Cunz, No. 851 6th av.; Wainier & Imgard, No. 866 6th av., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

SALE OF RESERVED SEATS,
IN BALCONY AND DRESS CIRCLE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN
TUESDAY, NOV. 10,
from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
MADISON AV. AND 45TH ST.
THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
OF BOSTON.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
TUESDAY, NOV. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Messrs. William Schultze, (violin,) Carl Hamm, (violin,) Thomas Ryan, (viola and clarinet,) Edward Heindl, (viola and flute.) Rudolph Hennig, (violoncello.)
Vocalist..........MISS KELLOGG
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
To be obtained at the principal hotels and music stores and at the doors on the evening.

COLOSSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

Reynolds'	Paris by Night.	Original
Dutch	Midnight Storm.	Jarley's
Specialties.	Promenade Concerts.	Wax-Works.
	Mlle. Marie D'Hegri.	
	New Farces, New Sketches.	
	25 Talented Artists.	

Every Matinee, (excepting Saturday,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, 75c.; children, 40c.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Rounds of Applause and peals of Laughter at THE FEMALE BATHERS. GREAT ENTHUSIASM OVER THE NEW CAN-CAN.
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS NIGHTLY WINNING GREATER EXPRESSIONS OF APPROVAL.
MONDAY, NOV. 9, FIRST TIME OF
Miss LOU SANFORD, Serio-comic Vocalist,
JOHNSON and WILLS and Miss CARRIE DURAND.
OUR SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY in new acts.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY at 2:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3..2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROADS.

THE LIABILITIES OF CONTRACTORS.

THE COMPANIES NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY BLASTING DONE BY THEIR SUBCONTRACTORS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

In the case of McCafferty against the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff through the carelessness with which blasting had been done by a sub-contractor of the company, an important decision has been rendered by the Court of Appeals. On the trial at circuit the company was held not liable, and the complaint dismissed, but on appeal to the General Term the decision of the court at Circuit was reversed. From this latter decision an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and there argued at length by Mr. Elliott F. Shepard on the part of the appellant, and Messrs. William Barney and C. C. & S. F. Prentiss on behalf of the respondent. The decision on this appeal, as rendered by Hon. Robert Earl, one of the Commissioners of Appeal, on behalf of the court, is in full as follows:

The defendant had the right to build its road in the place where it was located, and hence was not engaged in an unlawful enterprise. It let the contract to build the entire road to one Decker, and it seems that he subcontracted the whole or a portion of the work, and the blasting complained of was done by men employed by the subcontractor. Over these men the defendant had no control. It neither hired nor paid them, and could not control, direct, nor discharge them. Hence the rule of *respondeat superior* applies; and the principal for whom the men were working, and by whom they were employed, and not the defendant is liable for the damage done to the plaintiff. There has been difficulty in the application of this rule, growing out of the fact that it is not always easy to determine whose servant the person committing the wrong is. There is no such difficulty in this case. Every man is answerable for acts done by the negligence of those whom the law denominates his servants, because such servants represent the master himself, and their acts stand upon the same footing as his own. In Hobbit vs. London, &c., 4 Exch., 255, Rolfe, B., says: "The liability of any one other than the party actually guilty of any wrongful act proceeds on the maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se*. The party employing has the selection of the party employed, and it is reasonable that he who has made choice of an unskillful or careless person to execute his orders should be responsible for any injury resulting from the want of skill or want of care of the person employed; but neither the principle of the rule nor the rule itself can apply to a case where the party sought to be charged does not stand in the character of employer to the party by whose negligent act the injury has been occasioned."

This is not a case where defendant contracted for work to be done which would necessarily produce the injuries complained of. They were caused by the negligent and unskillful manner in which the blasts were conducted. The injuries were not occasioned in consequence of the omission of any duty which was incumbent on the defendant. It had let the contract, so far as appears, to a competent person, and had provided in the contract that he should be responsible for any damage occasioned by blasting. The defendant did not authorize or permit a nuisance upon its premises. If it had it would have been liable for any damage occasioned by the nuisance. Hence if the defendant can be held liable in this case it must be upon the naked ground that it is responsible for the careless acts of the subcontractors servants over whom it had no control. There is no authority in this State for imposing such a liability under such a state of facts. In Pack vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 8 New-York, 222, the defendant had let a contract to one Foster to level and regulate Bloomingdale road, in the City of New-York, and Foster had subcontracted with one Riley to do all the blasting of rocks upon the job, and Riley, while engaged in blasting, threw rocks into the plaintiff's house, doing damage for which the action was brought. It was held that defendants were not liable, that Riley was not their servant, and hence that they were not, under the rule of *respondeat superior* responsible for his acts. This case was approved and followed in Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 11 N. Y., 432. In the latter case the defendants had let the contract of grading a street in the City of New-York to one Quinn; and his servants, in blasting rocks in the street, caused a stone to be thrown against plaintiff's house, and for the injury thus caused the plaintiff sued. It was held that the defendant was not responsible for the negligence of Quinn's servant. It is impossible to distinguish these cases from the one now before us. They have never, so far as I can discover, been questioned. In Storrs vs. the City of Utica, 17, N. Y. 104, while Judge Comstock criticized the case of Blake vs. Ferris, 5 N. Y. 748, he expressly approved these two cases. In the case of Storrs vs. the City Utica, the defendant was held liable because it owed a duty to the public to keep its streets in a safe condition for travel, and not because it was responsible for any negligent act of the contractor. In Water Company vs. Ware, 16 Wallace, 566, the defendant had taken a contract to lay water-pipes along the streets of the City of St. Paul, and then subcontracted the work, and the subcontractor, by his carelessness, caused the injury sued for. The defendant was held liable because he had agreed in his contract with the city to be responsible for all such damages. Judge Clifford lays down the following rules as applicable to such cases: "When the obstruction or defect caused or created in the street is purely collateral to the work contracted to be done, and is entirely the result of the wrongful acts of the contractor or his workmen, the rule is that the employer is not liable; but when the obstruction or defect which occasioned the injury results directly from the acts which the contractor agreed and was authorized to do, the person who employs the contractor and authorizes him to do these acts is equally liable to the injured party." In this case the injury complained of did not result directly from anything which the contractor was bound by his contract to do, but from the careless and wrongful acts of the men engaged in the blasting. If the blasting had been properly done the plaintiff would have suffered no damage.

In Butler vs. Hunter, 7 Hurl. and N. 826, the plaintiff and defendant were owners of adjoining ancient houses, and an architect employed by the defendant to superintend the repairs of his house, having considered it necessary to pull down and rebuild the front wall, agreed with a contractor to do the work for an estimated price, and the workmen of the contractor, in pulling down the wall, removed a bad sewer which was inserted in the party wall between defendant's and plaintiff's house without taking any precaution by shoring or otherwise, in consequence of which the front wall of the plaintiff's house fell; and it was held that there was no evidence for the jury of any liability on the part of the defendant. Pollock, C. B. said "No doubt when the act is in itself a nuisance the party who employed another to do it is responsible for all the consequences for then the maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se* applies. But where the mischief arises not from the act itself, but from the improper mode in which it is done, the person who ordered it is not responsible unless the relation of master and servant exists." In Rodie vs. the London, &c., 4 Exch. 244, a company empowered by act of Parliament to construct a railway, contracted under such act, with certain persons to make a portion of the line, and by the contract reserved to themselves the power of dismissing any of the contractor's men for incompetence. The workmen, in constructing a bridge over a public highway, negligently caused the death of a person passing beneath, along the highway, by allowing a stone to fall upon him; and it was held that the company was not liable, and that the terms of the contract did not make any difference. Rolfe, B., said: "The wrongful act here could not in any possible sense be treated as a nuisance. It was a simple act of negligence, and in such a case there is no principle for making any distinction by reason of negligence having arisen in reference to real and not to personal property." During the argument of the case Platt, B., put the following question to counsel: "Suppose the occupier of a house were to direct a bricklayer to make certain repairs to it, and one of his workmen through his clumsiness was to let a brick fall upon a passer-by, is the owner liable?" The decision of the case answers this case in the negative. In Allen vs. Willard, 57 Penn., 374, Agnew J. said: "The principle extracted from the cases is said to be that a person, natural or artificial, is not liable for the acts or negligence of another, unless the relation of master and servant or principal and agent exist between them, and that when an injury is done by a person exercising an independent employment, the party employing him is not responsible to the person injured. This doctrine, it must be noticed, has regard to cases where the purpose of the contract is entirely lawful, and where the owner of the property upon which the contract is to be executed can lawfully commit its performance to others." The case of Hayes vs. The Cohoes Company, 2 Com., 159, is not an authority, and has never been regarded as an authority upon the questions involved in this case. It was there assumed that the persons who caused the injuries complained of were the agents and servants of the defendants, and the only question considered in the Court of Appeals was whether the defendants could be made liable without the proof of negligence. A further reference to authorities cannot be useful. They are not uniform and free from confusion. It has not always been easy to determine whether the relation was that of master and servant, or that of contractor and contractee, and some difficulties have been occasioned by attempts to establish a distinction between the owner of real and of personal property, and to hold the former to a stricter liability than the latter by making them responsible for the negligent use and management of their real estate, and negligent conduct upon it by contractors and their agents. But this distinction has been quite thoroughly repudiated, as is shown by the case above cited, and also by Shearman and Redfield on Negligence, 95, and cases cited in note.

I am therefore of opinion that the disposition of this case at the Circuit was the proper one, and that the order of the General Term must be reversed and judgment at the circuit dismissing the complaint affirmed, with costs.

MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

AN UNKNOWN COLORED MAN THE VICTIM—EFFORTS TO HIDE THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH.

A week ago to-day in these columns was reported the fact that the body of an unknown colored man was found on the Central Railroad track, near the Claremont railway station, in New-Jersey. It was at first supposed that he had been struck by a railroad train, and so killed. Subsequent investigations by Coroner Reinhardt and others, and the post-mortem examination of the remains made by Dr. Bird, establish the fact that death was the result of a most brutal murder. The body was found lying between the two tracks of the Central Railway, about 200 yards from the Claremont station. One of the hands was in a pocket, and the other lay stiff by his side. Near him stood a bucket, containing an old blue coat, which had probably been given to him, and a can of lard, partly used. The body was discovered by an engine crew and removed to Speer's Morgue. Dr. Bird, assistant to County Physician Stout, made a post-mortem examination of the remains. He found a hole in the back of the head removed about two and one-half inches from the left ear. It had seemingly been inflicted by some such instrument as a hatchet, and Dr. Bird says that it is impossible that such a wound could have been inflicted by a railroad train. Beyond this fatal wound there was no injury of any kind upon the body—not even a scratch or a bruise—a state of facts that could not have existed if death had resulted from a railroad injury. The body has lain at Speer's Morgue for several days, and every effort has been made to identify the deceased. No papers were found upon him, nor any money, except a five cent nickel coin. One man has been found who says that he has seen the deceased frequently pass over the ferry into Jersey at an early hour in the evening, and return at an early hour in the morning, always careful of the basket which stood by his lifeless remains. It is certain that he belongs in no part of Jersey City, and he is supposed to have been a resident of New-York City. He was a stout, muscular man, six feet high, and wore a pea jacket, and jacket and vest beneath, dark pantaloons, and white felt hat. There was no dirt upon his clothing except that found on the parts presented to the ground when found. Coroner Rembardt has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest on Wednesday evening next.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.

KILLED WHILE IN PURSUIT OF A PRISONER—A FATAL FALL UNDER A HORSE-CAR.

Patrolman Thomas Evers, of the Eighth Precinct Police, a gallant and faithful officer, met his death yesterday under very distressing circumstances while in the active discharge of his duty. It appears that, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while Roundsman Mead, of the Eighth Precinct, was on duty in Thompson street, a colored woman, named Mary Hedden, residing at No. 43 Thompson street, informed him that there was a young colored man in her apartments named Sidney Miller, who had drawn a knife on her and had threatened to kill her. Patrolman Evers, who was on patrol on Thompson street, arrived at this time, and the Roundsman ordered him to arrest Miller. Evers went into the house, and on entering the room found Miller in bed. The woman said that she would make a complaint of felonious assault against the man, and the officer arrested him and started off to the station-house with his prisoner. When they reached the corner of Broome and Thompson streets Miller, who up to this time had conducted himself peaceably, turned on the officer and attempted to strike him, but only succeeded in knocking his cap off. Evers, in stooping to pick up his cap, dropped his club, and Miller ran away up Broome street to Sullivan street. Evers pursued him and fired two shots from his revolver after the fugitive; but the latter kept on up Sullivan street. Car No. 2 of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line came along at this time going up town, and the officer ran alongside the front platform, and told the driver to whip up his horses, intending to make use of the car in pursuing the escaping prisoner. The driver of the car, Michael Burke, urged his horses forward, and as he did so the officer attempted to jump on the front platform, but unfortunately his foot slipped, and he fell forward in front of the car, and before the driver could bring the car to a halt the front wheel struck the officer's head, crushing it in a terrible manner, dragging him for a considerable distance. When the body of the officer was dragged out from beneath the car life was extinct. Information of the sad occurrence was conveyed to the station-house, and Capt. Williams, with several officers, was quickly on the spot. The dead policeman was placed on a stretcher and carried to the Prince Street Police Station by his comrades and placed in the sitting-room. In the confusion incident upon the accident Miller made his escape, but was arrested soon after by officer Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct. Miller is twenty-four years of age, and a native of New South Wales. He is employed as a deck hand on dredge-boat No. 4, belonging to the Department of Docks, now lying at the foot of West Fortieth street. He was found in his quarters on the boat, and it was ascertained that he had attempted to borrow money enough to take him to Philadelphia. Burke, the driver of the car, was also arrested and is detained at the station-house.

Coroner Eickhoff was notified and granted a permit for the removal of the remains of the deceased officer to an undertaker's establishment, in Spring street, where an inquest will be held to-day. Evers was a native of this City, and about thirty-five years of age. He was appointed a policeman in 1867, and for a number of years has been stationed in the Eighth Precinct. Capt. Williams regarded him as one of the most efficient and faithful members of his command. He had made several good arrests, noticeably the arrest of John Purvis, a young white man, for killing a negro named Henderson, and a man named Williams for killing Thomas Parker. He leaves a widow and two small children who reside at No. 460 West Twenty-fifth street. Unfortunately for them he did not belong to the Police Mutual Aid Association. The funeral expenses of the deceased officer will be defrayed by his comrades, and a subscription will be opened for the relief of his widow. Alderman John J. Morris called at the station-house last evening and handed Capt. Williams $20 as his subscription toward the relief of the widow.

AUTUMN IN THE PARK.

To an habitual resident of the City such a poem as Thomson's "Seasons" is fairly unintelligible. To him there is really no change of seasons, or rather there is but a single change—that from Summer to Winter. During the former he notices that the days are hot and the nights are short, and the approach of the latter is heralded to him by the early lighting of the street lamps, by the stormy weather, and by the army of beggars, whose numbers annually rise and fall pretty much as does the temperature. But Spring and Autumn fade imperceptibly into Summer and Winter, and are known, not as separate entities, but merely as transition states in which changes of temperature are frequent and rapid, and colds are correspondingly distinguishable and abundant. It is only when bricks and flagstones are left behind and the parks or the country is reached that one fully realizes that the four seasons of poetry and the almanac are a glorious fact, and that each has its peculiar beauties. And certainly an Autumn visit to the Park yields to no other in attractiveness. In Winter there is small attraction except to skaters; in Spring the walks are bad, and in Summer, though the Park is then perfection, everybody is in a general state of limp and damp uncomfortableness, which is only increased by contact with the crowds who there take their Sunday airing. But in Autumn you can enjoy the Park at your leisure. There are not so many visitors but that you can get a good place at the monkey cage and can comfortably and quietly choose the spot from which you will wonder at "Gentle Will's" bald head, or Schiller's intellectual nose, or Sir Walter's elaborately executed shoe-strings. Besides this, the temperature is such that walking along the leaf-strewn paths is a pleasure rather than a burden to the flesh, and the beauties of the Park can thus be seen in detail. Moreover, the tantalizing regulation forbidding the plucking of any leaf, shrub, flower, or fruit is practically suspended, and from beneath your very feet you can gather such richness of color as will light up your walls, if you so choose, for many a day. Yesterday this feature of the Park was specially attractive, and there was scarcely a lady visitor or a sentimental male who did not come away laden with a tinted burden. With a little trouble you might gather almost any color you chose. The dark green pine and the light green willow retain their Summer tint wonderfully well, but most of the other leaves have turned their color. The chestnut leaves have become crimson, the oak a deep russet, the birch a bright yellow, and the catalpa—alas! that it should be said—an ugly rust color. Besides this change of tint there are other indications of the approach of Winter. The thoughtful donkeys and awkward giraffes are still outdoors, but the other animals are mostly housed. Mr. Ryan, who kindly takes the profits of the City farm, has shut up one or two establishments, and finally every green thing is carefully being prepared to resist the storms and frosts of Winter. But the Park is still beautiful, and will still well repay a visit.

ROBBED AND BEATEN.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Dewitt C. Peters, aged 36, of No. 248 Dean street, Brooklyn, was found by Patrolman Waterman, of the Fourth Precinct, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Cliff and Hague streets partially under the influence of liquor, and bleeding from a severe scalp wound. On being taken to the Oak Street Police Station Peters stated he had been assaulted by some unknown ruffians, who knocked him down, robbed him of his watch and chain, valued at $100, and then made their escape. Peters had his wound dressed at the Park Hospital, and was then taken to his home. The police are searching for the robbers.

THE GRAND ORGAN AT TRINITY CHURCH.

RECENT ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STOPS ADDED—ITS GREAT RESOURCES FOR CHURCH SERVICES—TRIAL BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The great organ in Trinity Church has recently undergone extensive improvements, and the value of these has been well attested by the trial which took place on Thursday last before the members of the Convention and other visitors. The organ was built in 1846 by Mr. Henry Erben, and now after nearly thirty years' service, it is admitted to be the finest as well as the largest church organ in the country. The only organ, outside of those used for church purposes, which can be said to compare with it, is that in the Music Hall, Boston, and some of the best judges in these matters hold that in most respects the Trinity Church organ is the finer of the two. The recent improvements effected by the builder, Mr. Erben, by which the number of stops, including mechanical, is increased to sixty, should place it at all events in a position of superiority. Its tone, power, and compass could hardly be surpassed. It is now capable of producing the most majestic harmonies, in the very utterance of which "the place becomes religion." The mildest diapasons, laden with tenderness and love, and those delicate subtelties of sound which now recede into the merest whispers, then pause and linger on the very borderland of silence, and again, ever growing and growing, burst into grand anthems of triumph and rejoicing. The ample space which surrounds this splendid organ contributes no doubt a great deal to the fine effect which it produces for church purposes, but of course this is but a collateral advantage, the results obtained being chiefly due to the surpassing merits of the instrument itself. In addition to its sixty stops it has four manuals and a pedal organ. For the information of those who understand the technique of an organ, it may be well to state that the swell manual extends one octave higher and one octave lower than in other instruments, and the great organ one octave lower than usual. It has nine sixteen-foot stops, and pedals of full compass, which extend down to what will be understood by the description, thirty-two-foot tone. The thirty-two-foot pipes are said to be more effective than in any other organ in the country. There is a space of about ten feet between the great organ and the choir organ, which is situated in the front of the gallery. The choir organ has an eight-feet speaking front, while the speaking front of the great organ is sixteen feet. The extra compass of its manuals, mentioned above, is a notable feature in this organ, for by this arrangement it becomes virtually a sixteen-foot organ all through. This arrangement is not found in any other instrument in the country. The pipes are of the largest calibre and scale, some of them being 32 feet long by 30 inches in diameter, giving thus that full, sonorous quality of tone so much desired in the devotional services of the Church. This organ, it is stated, could not be duplicated for less than $30,000, its original cost. The great organ, so called because of its vast resources of tone, has the following registers: Full open diapason, clear open diapason, stopped diapason, strong principal, bright principal, flute, double octave, twelfth, sexquialter, mixture, trumpet, and clarion. The choir organ, the tones of which are so molded as to be well adapted for the accompaniment of singers, has the same manual compass, and possesses the following stops: stopped diapason dulciana, principal flute, fifteenth clarionet and bassoon. The swell organ is furnished with double diapason, open diapason, dulciana, stopped diapason, principal cornet, hautboy, trumpet, and vox humana for the upper four 5-12 octaves, a dulciana and serpent for the two lower ones. This organ takes its description from the ability which it gives to the performer to increase or diminish the power of its tones. The compass of this manual is extended one octave further than those of the great and choir organs. It may be attached to either or both of these organs so as to reproduce at the same time what the performer may execute on either of them, but in a key an octave higher. The same combination may be effected between the great and choir organs, and between the great and solo organs. The solo organ has the ordinary compass of a manual organ, and is furnished with double diapason, horn diapason, gamba, melodia, harmonic flute, tuba mirabilis, and cornopean. The pedal organ has a compass of two 5-12 octaves, and possesses a grand open and grand double-open diapason. The length of the speaking portion of the largest pipe of the latter is thirty-two feet. The entire magnificent organ has more than 4,000 pipes. At the trial last Thursday, Mr. Henry Carter performed the following selections: "Fifth Symphony," (Beethoven;) "Romance in G," (Beethoven;) "Andante," (Wesley;) "Offertories," (Wesley and Batiste;) "Sonata in A Minor," (Ritter;) "O, Salutaris," (Rossini;) "Cum Sancto," (Mozart;) "Dead March," (Handel;) "Hallelujah," (Handel.)

THE NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church having consented to the divison of the diocese of New-Jersey into two dioceses, the respective conventions of the two dioceses will assemble on Thursday next to make the separation complete. The convention for the southern diocese will assemble at Burlington; that for the northern diocese at Newark. Bishop Odenheimer has chosen as his diocese the northern or new diocese, comprising the counties of Essex, Morris, Sussex, Warren, Passaic, Burgen, and Hudson, and the township of Summit in Union County, and it is upon his call that the conventions are to assemble. Since he had already before making the call announced his choice of diocese, and since the making of the choice constitutes him Bishop of the diocese chosen, it has been contended that the act lost him jurisdiction over the lower diocese, and the regularity of his call is disputed. It is likely, however, that notwithstanding the objection, which seems to be a technical one, the convention of the lower diocese will assemble in response to the call and proceed with the work they have in hand. The main part of this work will be the election of a Bishop, and of three clerical and three lay members of the Standing Committee. Of the Standing Committeemen elected at the last Diocesan Convention, only Dr. Clark of the clergy, and Mr. Browning of the laity, are within the jurisdiction of the old diocese. The contest for the bishopric is the main point of interest. Among the candidates who have been mentioned are Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Jersey City; Rev. Edward A. Boggs, of Newark, who figured so conspicuously in the prosecution of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Washington. All of these gentlemen are understood to favor "High" Church notions, and, as the diocese is against ritualism, it seems likely that the convention will go further for a Bishop.

The Convention for the Northern Diocese will assemble in Grace Church, on Broad street, Newark, and Bishop Odenheimer will preside. Upon the convention will devolve the duty of selecting a Secretary, Treasurer, Register, and other diocesan officers. A name will be selected for the new diocese, and the committees appointed to carry on its affairs.

Some idea is entertained of the establishment of a Provincial Synod, or Federal Council, of the two dioceses, which shall have charge of the episcopal fund, and other trust funds. The scheme was presented to the last Diocesan Convention by Dr. Boggs. The council, as he proposed, was to consist of the bishops of the two dioceses, the presbyters, and three lay deputies from each parish. A resolution favoring its creation may be presented to one of the conventions about to assemble. They cannot, however, take final action. It must be done, if done at all, with the consent of the General Convention, which will not assemble again till three years hence.

The northern diocese is considerably the wealthier of the two, although they are about evenly divided as to population. Bishop Odenheimer is to receive from the Trustees of the Episcopal fund, which amounts to about $140,000 in bonds, money, and other securities—a salary of $6,000 per year during his life. On his death the fund is to be divided equally between the two dioceses. Some doubt has arisen as to the right of the Legislature to authorize, as it has, the division of the fund, and a friendly suit may be the result for the purpose of testing the question.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE MURDER.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday assumed charge of the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Rosenstein, the woman who was killed by being thrown from the roof of the five-story tenement house, No. 413 East Fourteenth street, on Saturday evening by her husband, Joseph Rosenstein, as fully reported in Sunday's TIMES. Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of the woman at the Morgue, and found that death was caused by shock and the injuries received by the terrible fall. Rosenstein was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner. His son Matthew, aged eight years, who was present at the occurrence, is also detained as a witness.

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.

Christopher Gibbons, residing at No. 18 Brunswick street, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday by Capt. McHorney to await the result of injuries inflicted upon his wife, Catharine. Gibbons, who is a hard drinker, returned home much under the influence of liquor at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and a quarrel ensued between them. Gibbons finally seized a hammer and struck his wife several terrific blows upon the head. One of these, upon the forehead, is supposed to have fractured the skull, and is thought to be fatal. Bleeeding and unconscious, she was removed to the City Charity Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. The matter was reported to Capt. McHorney, who went at once to the house. He found Gibbons in bed and took him into custody.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

A SPLIT IN THE GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH—ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—SERMON BY REV. A. STEWART WALSH.

Certain members of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, E. D., displeased because that church withdrew from the Long Island Baptist Association on account of the expulsion of the Lee and Bedford Avenue Churches, lately seceded and formed a new organization of their own. The seceders have been holding prayer-meetings and services in private houses, but yesterday public services were held and a partial organization effected in a hall at the corner of Broadway and Gates avenue.

Gethsemane Baptist Church left the association because, it is claimed, the association violated the conditions of its constitution, and changed from a missionary organization to one set to judge of the faith and practice of the churches. Some half dozen families leave Gethsemane Church to organize a new society. Gethsemane is a strong church, and the members leaving are not active or leading members. Several of them have favored the strictest close communion as opposed to the conservative and moderate tendency of Gethsemane Church, which neither invites to nor excludes from the communion. The new organization held only a Sabbath-school service yesterday. Mr. Waterbury, of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, was chosen Superintendent, and Mr. Frank Bray, of Gethsemane Church, organist. The field which the new society enters is a large one, a good distance from Gethsemane, and in a location where a church is needed.

Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, Pastor of Gethsemane, has long favored the movement, and pledges a subscription of $100 from himself for it. All the Gethsemane people rejoice in the separation from uncongenial elements, and follow the seceders with prayers and best wishes. Mr. Walsh preached last evening on "Splitting as a Means of Grace," taking his text from the second chapter of Genesis, tenth verse: "A river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from thence it was divided into four heads." The preacher divided his subject according to the names of the river, each name suggesting Christian characteristics, "Pison," meaning large mouth, wide-spreading to every field of doctrine and practice, with a superabundance of water, or, ceremony; for example, Hanson Place Church. "Heddekel," "Rusher," ahead of the times; for example, Lee Avenue Church. "Euphrates," fruitful, the new mission, or seceding, and "Gihon," valley of grace—Gethsemane Church, working not for forms, but soul, liberty, and salvation. The preacher most heartily commended the new movement as calculated to do much good as a means of spreading the grace of God, and wished it God speed.

FIRE IN AN AIR-SHAFT.

EXCITEMENT AT GOLD HILL, NEV.—SEVERAL MINERS SEVERELY BURNED.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Oct. 31.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the new air-shaft of the Belcher Mine was discovered to be on fire. The miners working in the levels below were notified of the fact, and all passed safely out of the mine. It being found to be impossible to save the shaft, all connection between it and other parts of the mine was cut off and the fire allowed to have its way. While engaged in closing a drift on the 1,000-foot level, a cave occurred in the air-shaft which drove the flames through the drift and upon and over the men therein at work, burning nine of them, several very severely, and two or three so seriously that it is thought they will not recover. The whole of the wood-work of the shaft will be destroyed. The fire was first discovered by persons down in the mine, but it soon made itself manifest on the surface in the dense volume of smoke that rose up from the mouth of the shaft and ascended to a perpendicular height of 300 or 400 feet. This huge column of smoke was one of the grandest sights imaginable. The air was perfectly calm and the smoke assumed the form of huge balloons rolling upward, one over the other, and all of pitchy blackness.

The wives and children of the miners, and all who had friends and relatives in the mine, flocked by hundreds, weeping and wailing as they ran, in the direction of the mine. To attempt to describe the wretchedness and despair of these people would be futile. After the vast pillar of smoke had rolled steadily upward from the mouth of the shaft for twenty minutes or more, and when a great crowd was collected about the spot, there came a flash, as of lightning; there was a dull report, which was heard at the distance of a mile, and a sheet of flame shot upward to the height of 300 or 400 feet. Instantly the dark column of smoke was gone—was consumed in the leaping sheet of flame. The flame then fell back to the height of about fifty feet, and to this height it continued to dart for over an hour. This great tongue of flame shot upward with a roar that could be heard at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Large pieces of flaming wood shot out at the mouth of the shaft, and immense quantities of live coals, many of them as large as a man's fist, were darted fifty feet into the air, wafted away, and fell in showers on the roofs of buildings and on all around for a great distance. At a distance the fire bore a striking resemblance to an active volcano. What wind there was came from the north, and to the southward to the distance of over 100 yards, the ground was completely covered with coals. The Belcher Hoisting Works, being in this direction, were under a shower of falling fire, and a great number of men were kept upon the roofs of all the buildings with hose and buckets to prevent their taking fire.

THE FIGHT UNDERGROUND.

Hank Smith, Superintendent of the mine, and Hank Donnelly, foreman, with the several underground foremen, at once took in the situation, and took measures to prevent the fire spreading into the mine. They found plenty of brave men to go down into the lower levels and tear the timbers out of the drifts leading from the shafts; to tear up and carry back the car tracks, and to close up those drifts by means of bulkheads made of timbers, dirt, and rock. After the fire broke out in the air-shaft, the draft, which had always before been downward into the mine, changed, and rushed fiercely upward. The draft in the main shaft at the hoisting works, which before had been upward, was instantly changed, and in it there was now a strong downward suction. This allowed the men working below at closing up the drifts to approach quite near to the burning shaft. It was while engaged in this work of closing the drifts that several miners were fearfully burned. The men were at work in a drift connecting with the air-shaft at the 1,000-foot level, and were engaged in putting in a bulk-head to prevent the fire from reaching the stopes on that level, when a cave occurred in the shaft. This cave forced back into the drift and upon and over the men a sheet of fire—all the heat and flame that at the moment was in the shaft when the cave fell. This deluge of fire lasted but a moment, when it was all sucked back into the shaft. In that moment, however, all within reach of the flame were fearfully scorched. The men were naked from their waists upward, and below had on nothing but cotton overalls. These overalls were in some instances licked off the bodies of the wearers by the flames—turned to ashes in an instant. The following are the names of the severely burned:

William Upham, underground foreman, seriously burned about the legs, arms, and face. John Biggs, also an underground foreman, seriously burned about the arms, chest, and face. James Thomas, severely burned on the arms, face, and chest. William Johns, seriously burned all over. Patrick Closkey, seriously burned on the face and body. Charles Sweeney, burned very severely on the face and hands. Richard Pollard, very seriously injured; he inhaled a quantity of foul gas, besides being badly burned on his face, chest, and hands. Frank Le Clare, slightly burned. Disiere Cornillier, seriously burned on chest, face, and arms. There are one or two others who are slightly scorched whose names we have been unable to obtain.

The skin peeled from the faces and bodies of many of these men in great sheets. They suffered the keenest torture at every touch, and their groans and cries were heartrending. Drs. Manson, Hall, and Kirby, of Gold Hill, and Drs. Webber, McMeans, Heath, Conn, Hopkins, and, indeed, nearly all the physicians of this city were down at the scene of the disaster. Some men whose names we did not hear had a narrow escape when the fire first broke out. They were in the bottom of the shaft and were obliged to pass up through the flames in order to get out. At a late hour last night it was reported that George Morrison and E. Dudley, who were on the regular shift, and who were down in the mine when the fire broke out, have not since been seen, and it is feared that they have perished.

At 10 o'clock last night the fire was considered to be about out, there being nothing left burning in the shaft but the smouldering ruins of what had once been its timbers. The loss to the company will be between $20,000 and $25,000. The temporary hoisting works over the air-shaft were partially destroyed, and would have been totally consumed but for the exertions of the Gold Hill firemen and a number of the miners. At 12 o'clock last night all of the injured men were still alive.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, is at the St. James Hotel.

Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and Major White, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Vice President Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Congressman Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, and Henry G. Parker, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman Robert B. Gilmor, of the Twelfth Precinct, died yesterday, after a severe illness.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for late European journals, received yesterday by the Republic.

Otto Schottenburgh, aged twenty-one, of No. 11 Bedford street, fell from his milk-wagon at Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue, yesterday, and sustained fatal injuries.

Adolph Giesan, aged forty, of No. 384 Bowery, on his return from the theatre between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, fell on the sidewalk on front of his residence and died in a few moments. Death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

Joseph Schaudewan, a shoemaker, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having in his possession a quantity of leather which had been stolen from the store of Ebenezer Dimon, No. 84 84 Gold street. He was remanded for examination.

Dr. John Devlin, of No. 356 First avenue, reported to Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday, that Mary Coleman, aged one year, was sick with small-pox at the residence of her parents, No. 408 East Twenty-third street. Sanitary Superintendent Day was notified to take charge of the case.

BROOKLYN.

John Collins, a liquor-dealer in Gold street, was arrested yesterday morning for shooting James Fitzpatrick in the shoulder with a pistol.

At the sacred music concert given at the Academy of Music last night by Miss Violetta Colville, assisted by Gilmore's Band, the house was densely crowded.

Mr. Calvert M. Randell, residing at No. 490 Lafayette avenue, was thrown from his wagon yesterday afternoon, while driving on Bedford avenue, and seriously injured.

The case of Tilton vs. Beecher will be called in the City Court this morning, but will probably be postponed till the General Term and the Court of Appeals pass upon the question as to whether Tilton shall be compelled to furnish a bill of particulars.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trinity M. E. Sunday-school at Factoryville will have a paper festival this evening, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the school.

The politicians, according to custom, made a rush on election day to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New-Brighton, with vehicles in which to convey ancient or crippled nautical voters to the polls, but were confronted by the sign "No admittance" posted on the outer gate, and were constrained to content themselves with beckoning through the railings.

The first grand fox-hunt of the season, under the auspices of the Staten Island Shooting Association, will take place on Wednesday next. The meeting, which is called for 9:30 o'clock A. M., will be at Mr. Jaycock's farm, at Butcherville, between Bull's Head and Graniteville, on the north side of the island. All gentlemen in Richmond County and vicinity owning hounds are invited to participate in the chase, and all desiring to enter their dogs must do so on or before to-morrow.

LONG ISLAND.

A census of the inhabitants of Long Island City between the ages of five and twenty-one years has just been completed, with the following result: First Ward, 1,566; Second Ward, 580; Third Ward, 772; Fourth Ward, 1,394; Fifth Ward, 600; total, 4,912—an increase of 436 over last year.

A tenement house belonging to Mr. James McCaffrey, at the Glen Cove landing, was partially destroyed by fire late on Friday night, which broke out in the upper story, it is supposed, through the carelessness of one of the inmates, and burned so slowly that the inmates had ample time to escape.

The schooner Julia A. Crawford, Capt. Goldsmith, hailing from Greenport, loaded with gravel, went ashore at Horton's Point, on Saturday, and thumped a hole in her bottom so that she leaked badly, but was subsequently got off by the Coast Wrecking Company and towed into Greenport harbor.

Capt. Robert Clark, commander of the ship Sunrise, was last year sentenced in California to fifteen months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1,500, for the alleged maltreatment of members of his crew, while on a voyage from New-York to San Francisco. A petition has recently been in circulation in Jamaica, of which place Capt. Clark is a resident, and was yesterday forwarded to President Grant, asking for his release from prison, and the remission of his fine.

Michael Mahan, a farmer, in the employ of John Keese, of Great Neck, went to New-York with a load of vegetables on Saturday. He disposed of the load, and crossed the James Slip Ferry on his return home. At Hunter's Point he drank heavily and became grossly intoxicated, and, while descending the hill near the Flushing bridge, lost his balance and fell headfirst into the road. He was soon picked up, in an insensible condition, laid in the wagon and taken home, where he died during the night.

The managers of the Queens County Agricultural Society held a meeting at the fair grounds at Mineola on Saturday. The Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, submitted his report, from which it appears that the receipts of the society for the year have amounted to $14,276 33, and that $4,500 was borrowed. The expenses were as follows: For horticultural show, $186 73; general construction, $8,482 32; fair expenses, $2,275 01; premiums, $3,814; printing, $701 63; stationery, $77 84; contingent disbursements, $1,010 39—leaving a balance on hand of $2,228 41.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Bedle's majority throughout the State for Governor is 12,155.

The number of births in Paterson last month was 130, and of marriages 18.

The expenditures of the Elizabeth Board of Education during the last quarter was $7,361 48.

Robins have been frequent of late in Bound Brook and vicinity.

A citizen of Camden, whose name is withheld, has paid the debt, amounting to $30,000, of the Third Street M. E. Church in that city.

City Counsel Francis, of Newark, has decided that the Common Council has no right to establish grades of streets before opening them.

Rev. T. T. Kendrick, who had made several engagements to lecture in Paterson, has slighted them all. Friday evening was the last time.

A local paper reports that the Midland Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but the report is discredited.

At a recent social gathering in the residence of J. H. Condit, Roseland, there were seven persons present the aggregate of whose ages was 562 years.

The seventeenth annual convention of the New-Jersey Sabbath-school Association will open at Millsville to-morrow, and continue for three days.

The Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, are engaged in the construction of eight new locomotives for the Hackensack branch of the Erie Railway.

The State Commissioners to select a site for the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Feeble-minded have been prospecting in New-Brunswick, Camden, and other places.

Rev. J. E. Forrester, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, in Newark, selected for his text last evening, "William Cullen Bryant's Eightieth Birthday; What it Teaches of Growing Old."

The Supreme Court has decided that personal property located in one place and owned by parties living in another place, shall be taxed in the place in which it is located and not that in which the owners reside.

John Vogle hired George Holzhaner and John Bier to cart a load of furniture, valued at $200, from Jersey City to Newark. When they reached Newark they had none of the goods. They were arrested and held for trial.

Hon. William Moore, late Republican candidate for State Senator for Atlantic County, has commenced proceedings for libel, laying the damages at $20,000, against the editor of the Atlantic *Journal*, published in Egg Harbor City. The editor has also been arrested on criminal process, and bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The report of State Superintendent of Education Apgar shows that of 298,000 children between five and eighteen years of age in the State, 186,392 are enrolled as in attendance in the State schools. The increase of children within the ages mentioned during the past year has been 11,557. There are 111,608 who do not attend the State schools. There are 1,493 school buildings in the State.

The Bloomfield Library Building on Broad street, corner of Liberty, the corner-stone of which was laid a few days ago, will be one of the handsomest buildings in that vicinity. It is to be 109 feet 3 inches on the west side, 108 feet on the east, and 55 feet wide. It will be 44 feet high and have a gable roof, and will have cost, when completed, about $30,000. Of the $40,000 stock required more than one-half has already been subscribed.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company propose to change their line of passage through the City of Newark. The route now followed is tortuous, and the desire is to make the line as nearly straight as possible. The present bridge over the Passaic will be abandoned and another constructed further up the river. Surveys have already been made of the new line, and the change will be made in the Spring.

The following reports of town officers of Orange have been submitted to the Council of that city: Chief of Police reported fifty arrests. The Superintendent of the Poor Farm reported the expenditure of $268 35; the Overseer of the Poor an expenditure of $258 77; the Street Commissioner an expenditure of $163 03. The bond of C. G. Williams, as Collector of Taxes, for $50,000, was submitted and approved. His sureties are C. A. Lighthipe, G. J. Ferry, David Dodd, E. M. Condit, and Peter Gerbet.

PROF. TYNDALL ON HIS DEFENSE.

Prof. Tyndall recently delivered in Manchester a lecture on "Crystalline and Molecular Forces." In concluding his discourse, after some beautiful experiments, showing the constructive power of molecular forces, as following what he might call their architectural instincts, he said:

"The way in which these atoms build themselves together is to me perfectly astounding. You have here a play of power almost as wonderful as the play of vitality itself. Perhaps I may have expressed myself too strongly in calling this beautiful experiment astonishing. Still I must say, although I have seen it, to speak moderately, hundreds and hundreds of times, I have never looked upon it without feelings of astonishment. And depend upon it, trust me, that the revelations of science are not in the least degree calculated to lessen our feelings of astonishment. We are surrounded by wonders and mysteries everywhere. I have sometimes—not sometimes, but often—in the springtide watched the advance of the sprouting leaves, and of the grass, and of the flowers, and observed the general joy of opening life in nature, and I have asked myself this question—can it be that there is no being or thing in nature that knows more about these things than I do? Do I in my ignorance represent the highest knowledge of these things existing in this universe? Ladies and gentlemen, the man who puts that question to himself, if he be not a shallow man—if he be a man capable of being penetrated by a profound thought, will never answer the question by professing the creed of Atheism, which has been so lightly attributed to me. I will only detain you one moment more. Everywhere throughout our planet we notice this tendency of the ultimate particles of matter to run into symmetric forms. The very molecules appear inspired with a desire for union and growth, and the question of questions at the present day is, and it is one, I fear, which will not be solved in our day, but will continue to agitate and occupy thinking minds after we have departed. This question of questions is, How far does this wondrous display of molecular force extend. Does it give the movement of the sap of trees? I reply with confidence, assuredly it does. Does it give us the beating of our own hearts, the warmth of our own bodies, the circulation of our own blood, and all that thereon depends? This is a point on which I offer no opinion to-night. I have brought you to the edge of a battle-field, into which I don't intend to enter, and from which I have barely escaped, somewhat bespattered and begrimed, but without much loss of heart or hope. It now only remains for me not to enter this battle-field, but to point out to you the position of the contending hosts. You can pass on by almost imperceptible gradations from this wonderful display of force that I have been able to make manifest to your eyes here to-night, to the lowest forms of vegetable life. You pass from them to other forms higher, and so up to the highest. I have spoken of contending hosts, and their position is this: One class of thinkers supposes that these actions of crystals that you have seen formed before you, the passage from that crystalline action to the lowest forms of life, and from them to higher forms up to the highest—I say one class of thinkers regards this as the growth of a single natural process. They grasp, as it were, this act of life, this development of life, as an indissolubly connected whole, one great organic growth from the beginning. Others again say that it is not possible to pass from inorganic, as we are pleased to call it, for remember it is only human language we can use from the inorganic to the organic without a distinct creative act; and so with regard to the forms that we observe not only in the fossil world. These forms, it is alleged, or considered, also require for their introduction special creative acts. Here there are two perfectly distinct positions, and if you look abroad you will find men of equal honesty, equal earnestness, equal intelligence, ranging themselves on two opposite sides in relation to this question. Which are right and which are wrong is, I submit, a question for grave consideration, and not for abuse and hard names. I am afraid that many of the fears that are now entertained on these subjects really have their roots in a kind of skepticism. It is not always those who are charged with skepticism that are the real skeptics; and I confess it is a matter of some grief to me to see able, useful, and courageous men running to and fro upon the earth, wringing their hands over the threatened destruction of their ideals. I would say, if I dared, to such men; I would exhort them to cast out such skepticism, for this fear has its root in skepticism. In the human mind we have the substratum of all ideals, and as surely as string responds to string when the proper note is sounded, so surely, when words of truth and nobleness are uttered by a living human soul, will those words have a resonant response on other souls; and in this faith I abide, and in this way I leave the question."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Printing Cloths were active during the past week, with sales of 103,620 pieces, chiefly on a basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard and Extra, 64 by 64. At the close holders were firm for ⅛c. advance on these figures, with few spot goods in the market.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID FABRIC.—KNOX, in his Winter style of gentlemen's hats, has excelled himself. Buy your hats at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CLEANING AND DYEING.—Lord's "French Black," the favorite color for dress-goods. Offices—No. 111 8th av., No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker st.; No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mr. Du Chaillu, Mrs. M. N. Forwood and infant, Miss Daisy Forwood, Miss Norah Forwood, Miss Alice Forwood, Miss Florence Forwood, Miss Marie Forwood, James Morris, Mrs. James Morris, Master M. G. Morris, Miss C. L. Morris and nurse, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. J. Allen, Mrs. H. Doremus, Capt. Browning, A. Tillard, Miss Mary Browning, Miss Belle Browning, Royal Chapin, Epifanio Porteia, G. Videla Dorna, Judge A. C. Bradford, John Landers, Mrs. John Landers, Miss H. A. Landers, J. Willis, Frank Hodges, Mr. Hurtzig, Señor Don J. Massoin, G. C. Booth, Mr. Chaper, F. Soulie, F. C. Green, Humphrey Bell, Rev. J. A. Princen, Dr. Edward H. Green, R. Semple, Graves Power, Frank C. Wood, J. N. Osborne, H. L. Butcher, Rev. M. S. Fitzgerald, F. B. Gowen, Mrs. F. B. Gowen, Miss E. Gowen, Major White, John Gosling, Mr. Kilroy, Robert Griesengen, A. K. Miller, Miss M. A. Green, Miss M. E. Lincoln, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, A. Low, E. B. Booth, Mrs. E. B. Booth, L. B. Vaughan, F. Ferry, George F. Glassco.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Leifert, Rev. J. Lettiner, Mrs. McMurray and infant, G. W. Benjamin, Mrs. Caldwell, E. G. Sobery, Rev. A. Buckley, Rev. J. Grimes, Rev. A. Green, Miss L. Rosset, Mrs. J. D. Bird, Mrs. Sykes, Miss J. Hannah, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, C. Hebden, Mrs. M. E. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heusman, Miss Lucy Corbett, Capt. Thoms, Mme. Clements, Mrs. P. Lockwood, Mrs. C. A. Lippincott, J. Coop, Mrs. and Miss Leese, Dr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Miss Dawson, Miss E. Dawson, Miss Ellen Dawson, and four children, Henry Lyons, Mrs. Satchell, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Miss Washington, W. H. Washington, A. G. Cobb, W. H. Taylor, C. G. Evans, E. Cliff, Mr. and Mrs. H. Benson, W. D. Sheldon, A. C. Lanier, Mr. and Miss Murdeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray, Miss Gray, L. Combs, J. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Prof. Tobin, Mrs. and Miss Fruings, J. E. Wilson, E. L. Vale, Capt. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, infant and nurse, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, W. R. Usher, Mr. and Mrs. Spingel, C. F. Read, T. Burns.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:39 | Sun sets.....4:48 | Moon sets.. 5:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:34 | Gov. Island..8:23 | Hell Gate...9:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleasell, Liverpool Oct. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Oct. 31, lat. 51 12, lon. 18 49, spoke ship Macaulay, from Baltimore for Rotterdam; Nov. 1, lat. 50 59, lon. 26 33, brig Guide, (of Whitby;) Nov. 4, lat 47 01, lon. 46 27, steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 46 51, lon. 47, a Philadelphia steam-ship bound E.; Nov. 7, lat. 41 20, lon. 65 30, bark Thyra, (Dan.)

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Oct. 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 83 cabin and 176 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 7, lat. 40 45, lon. 65 08, passed steam-ship Ohio, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; 8th, 110 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship France, hence, for Liverpool; same date, &c., an Inman, Cunard, and White Star steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Bangor,) Dodge, Gardiner, Me., 11 ds., with lumber to J. M. Murray & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau, N. B.,) Pool, Rio Grande 57 ds., with hides and wool, to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 8, in lon. 35; had fine weather; Oct. 13, lat. 11, lon. 39, spoke brig John D. Tupper, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, 22 ds. out; Oct. 20, lat. 23, lon. —, brig Maria, from Halifax, N. S., for Porto Rico, 12 ds. out.

Bark Vesuvio, (Ital.,) Cacace, Montevideo 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 20, in lon. 27.

Schr. Fannie Pike, (of Calais,) Robbins, Campeachy 35 ds., with logwood and Cedar to J. Brandies & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son. Had N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) Helstram, Salinas, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to S. Michelena & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. M. Van Buren, Creavey, Gardiner, Me., with lumber for J. S. Creed & Co.

Schr. Philanthropist, Eaton, Bangor, with lumber for New-York.

Schr. G. D. Perry, Flint, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Island Belle, Simpson, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Beckford, Cape Sable, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Kate Church, Dolger, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Martha Weeks, White, Mount Desert, with staves to Conley & Shaffer.

Schr. Forest Oak, Walker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Florida, Humphrey, New-Haven.

Schr. Orion, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Sturges, Boston.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Wilson, Boston.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Mott, Boston.

Schr. Annie P. Chase, Poole, Boston.

Schr. A. Cleaves, Atwood, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Schr. Ellen Brownell, Pierce, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Hill, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. J. Stancliff, Ryan.

Schr. Mary Stow, Baker, Cromwell.

Schr. William Whitehead, Phillips, Fall River.

Schr. Minnesota, Kelly, Malden.

Schr. Sarah Jones, Handy, New-London.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. T. H. Williams, Cole, Salem.

Schr. T. Benedict, Barstow, Portland, Me.

Schr. J. K. Polk, Marsden, Westport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; hazy off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Wm. Woodward, Young, from New York; John S. Shriver, Wood, from Philadelphia. Schr. M. E. Douner, Thompson, from Boston.

Arr. to-day, steamers Ohio, Schulenberg, from Bremen; D. J. Foley, Price, from Wilmington, N. C.; Falcon, Haynie, from Charleston; Tuckahoe, Brown, from Newbern, N. C.; Josephine, Thomson, Moore, from New York; Henry L. Gau, Pierson, from Philadelphia.

Below, ships Lirius, Moller, from Bremen; barks Jason, Grimm, from Bordeaux; Ellen Stevens, Brown, from Sagua.

Cld. yesterday, steamers Calvert, Foley, for Port Royal, S. C.; Octorora, Reynold, for New-York; schrs. Carrie Melvin, Andrews, for St. John, N. B.; Susan Stetson, Lewis, for Newburyport; L. and M. Reed, Spelman, for Salem; George E. Bowdoin, Insley, for Providence; Samuel Applegate, Campbell, for Bridgeton, N. J.; Mary Adeline, Jenkins, for Concord.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Arr. steamers William Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; schr. Addie Walton, Pendleton, from Port Johnson.

Sld. steamer Rattlesnake, for Philadelphia.

The reported loss of the bark Una, of Boston, published a few days ago, was incorrect. She was at Calcutta two days after the stated time of the disaster, and sld. from that port on the 4th of October, for San Francisco.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, from New-York; ship Stoneman, from Sidney.

Sld. steamers Western Metropolis, City of Mexico, Jamaican, Juniata, Powhattan, Kansas, and Wachusett.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Cld. steam-ships Panther, Niles, for Newburyport; Canima, Liddicoat, for New-York; brig Abby Watson, Holden, for Boston; schrs. Alvarado, Withan, for Boston; Clara M. Elwell, Camp, for Portland; Edwin S. Tyler, Miller, for Saco; Kate E. Rich, Doughty, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Richard Vaux, Smith, for Washington; Carrie Johnson, for Washington; A. J. Fabens, Anderson, for Barbados.

Arr. steam-ships Williamsport, Willetts, from Boston; Perkiomen, Pierce, from do.; Berks, Worth, from Fall River; barks Harrisburg, Cody, from Pensacola; E. A. Cochran, Nicketzen, from do.; schr. Emma C. Rommell, Rogers, from Satilla River, Ga.

Ship Oucle Felix, (Fr.,) Le Pere, Bomboy 118 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.,—vessel to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 3, and crossed the equator Oct. 2, in lon. 36 30.

Bark Kawe, (Russ.,) Pomelin, Rotterdam 53 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had strong westerly winds.

Bark Felice Bozzo, (Ital.,) Astis, Dunkirk 54 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hohenstauffer, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen Oct. 24 via Southampton 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Arr. 17th, steam-ship Leo, from New-York; barks Modoc, Marsh, from Bremen; Jeno Brandt, Wellsyn, from Gloucester; brigs W. H. Clements, Lewis, from Rio Janeiro; Lizzie M. Merrill, Doeskindorf, from Boston.

Cd. bark Ophir, Murray, for Bremen.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Caraco, for Baltimore.

Arr. 8th, steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from New-York; ships Alexander Tarbox, from Antwerp; Henry Irvine, from Bristol; bark Maggie Reynolds, Kinny, from Bremen.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship L. B. Gillchrist, Emerson, for Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The steam-ships City of New-York and Vindicator, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

Nov. 6.—The steam-ship Cuba, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.—The steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Oct. 29, arr. here to-day and sld. for Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—The North German Lloyds steamer Minister Roon, Capt. Erdmann, from New-York Oct 28, touched here to-day, and proceeded to Bremen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, West, for Philadelphia, which went ashore on Horton's Point, Long Island Sound, the night of the 3d, was got off in good shape on the night of the 6th, at 5 P. M., by Capt Butler, the Coast Wrecking Co.'s agent, and towed to Greenport, L. I., by the steamer Senator M. Norton, Capt. Donnelly, where she will be hauled up and repaired.

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